

Intimation.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.Children's
Outfitters.

JUST ARRIVED.

FURTHER
CONSIGNMENTof
CHILDREN'S

BOOTS

and
SHOES,Tan,
Black,
White.

MODERATE PRICES.

FROCKS,

SUITS,

COATS,

HATS,

HOSIERY,

&c., &c., &c.,
in
Large Variety.

Inspection Invited.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1907.

THE TRAW TRIAL.

MRS. THAW FORCED INTO TEARS.

[Continued from page 5.]

Then witness related an incident whereby one of White's friends knew of her relations with White. These relations continued until 1903. She told Thaw about them.

Pressed as to why she did not tell her mother of these occurrences, she said she was afraid. White made her swear never to tell her.

DEMAND FOR LETTERS.

A sensation was caused when, shortly after mid-day, Mr. Hartridge, one of the defence counsel, was called by Mr. Jerome, who wished to learn why certain letters written by White to Evelyn were not produced.

Mr. Hartridge declined to answer. Mr. Jerome argued that Mr. Hartridge was not Mr. Thaw's counsel and had no right to withhold the information demanded.

Mr. Delmas said Mrs. Thaw had retained counsel because of certain threats which had been made against her. He added that he had heard that the District Attorney proposed to have her indicted.

Mr. Jerome replied that no such statement had been made, but it was noticed that he did not say there was no such intention.

Mr. Hartridge has been served with a subpoena to produce these letters but he declares that he will not comply.

Among some Paris papers handed to Mrs. Thaw for identification was one which she admitted writing to an unmarried actress.

"Your suggestion that the Tenderloin has immigrated has passed out. Everywhere we go we find shady nooks, Shubert and a lot of others are here. We are dining at the Café de Paris the other evening when the whole bunch came in. We joined parties, and went out to such harmless places as the Dead Rat. There was one jolly man who puts things on the blink wherever he goes. He is 50 years old, but as spry as a chicken. We took him along for fun.

"We made things hum, and started home when the markets were getting busy. Harry bought some strawberries, and I spent the next day cooking them. Harry is getting a new automobile, and as soon as it is ready we are going to Switzerland (cheese) land. Then, when we return, my voice is going to be cultivated. Be good and write me another letter soon. Your letters are wonderful. I have got (name not made public, all worked up about you, so send along another photograph if it is a good one. You must come over soon."

When the Court reassembled Mr. Jerome intimated that the further cross-examination of Mrs. Thaw would require another day and a half.

Witness brought with her a little footstool to make her protracted seat in the witness-chair more comfortable.

Mr. Jerome asked for further details of her first dinner with White at the 24th-street saloon. After the swing incident, witness stated she and Miss Goodrich drove in a park. "If a Goodrich said White was a grand man. Witness asked her whether she was engaged to him, and she said "No."

Did the tell you that White was a married man?—No, she did not.

Witness then told of several parties with White, at which others were present. At one of these he kissed a girl.

WHITE'S PERSONALITY.

Asked to explain the effect of White's personality in softening her anger to that she wrote the Boulogne letter, witness said: "It was very hard to make Mr. Thaw understand about that; I don't know whether I can make you understand. He had a strong personality. Outside that on a awful thing White was a very grand man. He was very good to me, and very kind. When I told Mr. Thaw this he said it only made White all the more dangerous. Before the 24th street incident White never made love to me. He always treated me with the greatest respect and kindness. Everyone liked him, and nobody would believe these things until they really found them out, and then they said they were sorry.

Mr. Jerome drew from the witness the admission that the champagne White gave her on the night she lost consciousness tasted to her like all other champagne.

"Then you did not intend the jury to assume when you said it tasted bitter that it differed from any other champagne you had tasted up to that time?—Oh, no; I did not intend that. It was not particularly different from all I had tasted, but it was bitter to me. It made me dizzy, and caused my ears to thump.

Witness told of dinner-parties with White after the theatre, where men related obscene stories, and of one occasion on which one of the women present, having drunk too much champagne, also told stories, and they were bad.

FETCHED FROM THE THEATRE BY THAW.

On her 10th birthday, 25 Dec., 1903, witness continued, White was to have given a supper party for her in the Madison-sq. Tower, but earlier in the evening he came to the Madison-sq. Theatre, where she was playing, and she quarrelled with him. He went away, but returned. She had not then decided whether or not she would accompany him to supper, and he went away again. Later, Thaw came to the stage door to fetch her.

Did he come in an automobile?—No, I think it was in a carriage.

Are you sure?—No, but I think so.

Was there anyone else in the carriage?—Yes, the man and woman related obscene stories, and of one occasion on which one of the women present, having drunk too much champagne, also told stories, and they were bad.

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Intimations.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may seem in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are abundantly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the worldwide popularity of

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

rents. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and cumulative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extract of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medicinal triumph of the age. "Watch carefully against imitation." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

Messrs. K. A. J. CHO-
TIRMALL & Co.,

64, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

LATE No. 8, D'AGUIAR STREET.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF

GRASS CLOTH,

AND

A VARIETY OF

LADIES' EMBROIDERED

DRESSES.

ALSO

AN ASSORTMENT OF

MALTESE SILK LACE and

COLLARS, &c.

INDIAN RUGS;

AND ALSO

A VARIETY OF

SILKS.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1907. [43]

Public Company

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, St. George's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on the 11th day of April, 1907, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the following resolutions which were passed at a Meeting held on 16th day of March, 1907, will be submitted for confirmation at Special Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$1,000,000 by the Creation of 200,000 New Shares of \$5 each.

2. That the Articles of Association be altered by striking out the figures "50,000" in Clause 6 of Article XII, and by substituting therefor the figures "250,000" and by striking out the word "lands" in the second line of Clause 2 of Article XVI, and by inserting after the said Clause 2 new Clauses as follows:—

(a) The Company in General Meeting may in the year 1907 pass a Resolution to the effect that it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$250,000 being part of the undivided profit of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund and accordingly that that sum be distributed as a bonus amongst the shareholders in proportion to the shares held by them respectively, and that the General Managers be authorised to distribute among the shareholders in 200,000 unissued shares in like proportions.

(b) When such Resolution has been passed the General Managers may allot and issue the 200,000 unissued Shares credited as \$5.00 paid up to the shareholders in satisfaction of the said bonus in proportion to the shares held by them respectively, and prior to such allotment the General Managers may, with the authority of the Board, enter into any agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them of such shares credited as \$5.00 paid up and in satisfaction as aforesaid and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective.

Dated 16th day of March, 1907.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Public Companies.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1907, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, when the Subjoined Resolutions will be proposed:—

1. That the following alterations be made in the Articles of Association, viz:—

(a) That lines one and two of Article No. 55 be eliminated except the words "shall be the" at the end of line two and that the words "The Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong" be inserted instead and that the words "Senior Representative" in lines 6 and 9 of Article No. 55 be eliminated and the words "Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong" be inserted instead.

(b) That the words "person for the time being in charge of the business of" be inserted between the word "Manager" and the words "or Agent" in line 4 of Article No. 60.

(c) That the following new Article to be numbered No. 62a be inserted between Articles 60 and 61:—

62a. "The Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong shall be and he is hereby appointed a Managing Director of the Company and shall hold office until the Company in pursuance of Clause 1 of the Memorandum of Association and of these Articles appoint some other person to act as Managing Director in his stead."

(d) That the first line and the second line of Article No. 70 be eliminated except the words "shall be the" at the end of the second line and that the words "The Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong" be inserted instead and in line 6 of Article No. 69 be eliminated and the words "Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong" be inserted instead.

(e) That the word "not" be inserted between the word "being" and the word "including" in the second line of Article No. 76 and that the words "but not including" between the word "Directors" and the word "the" in the second line be eliminated and the word "or" inserted instead.

(f) That at the end of Article No. 78 the following words be added: "Provided that the Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., shall not be disqualified from the Office of Managing Director or Director because he does not personally hold the necessary shares provided Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., shall hold the necessary shares."

(g) That the word "not" be inserted between the word "Director" and the word "including" in the first line of Article No. 80 and the words "but not including" at the end of the first line of Article No. 80 be eliminated and the word "or" inserted instead.

(h) That the word "not" be inserted between the word "Director" and the word "including" in the first line of Article No. 83 and the words "save as provided in s. 6" be inserted between the word "including" and the word "a" in the first line of Article No. 83 and the words "but not including" at the end of the first line of Article No. 83 be eliminated and the word "or" inserted instead and that the words "or the Corporation he represents" be inserted between the word "become" in the first line of s. 6 of Article No. 83.

(i) That the words "including a Managing Director" be inserted between the words "but" in the 4th line of Article No. 84 be eliminated and that the word "or" (so long as the Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong shall be a Managing Director of the Company) be inserted between the words "Permanent Director" and the word "before" in the 3rd line of Article No. 82.

2. That the above Resolution making the above changes in the Company's Articles shall come into force and take effect from and including the 1st day of May, 1907.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation at Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

Dated 14th day of March, 1907.

By Order,

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,

Secretary.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF

CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 15th April, 1907, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Account in 1906, and of declaring dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 2nd April to the 12th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

W. J. BAUNDERS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1907.

Public Companies.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on MONDAY, the 25th day of March, 1907, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the Subjoined Resolutions will be proposed:—

1. That the following alterations be made in the Articles of Association, viz:—

(a) That line one and line two of Article No. 53 be eliminated except the last five words at the end of line two and that the words "The Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong" be inserted instead and that the words "Senior Representative" in line 6 and 9 of Article No. 53 be eliminated and the words "Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong" be inserted instead.

(b) That the words "person for the time being in charge of the business of" be inserted between the word "Manager" and the words "or Agent" in the 3rd line of Article No. 59.

(c) That the following new Article to be numbered No. 62a be inserted between Articles 60 and 61:—

62a. "The Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong shall be and he is hereby appointed a Managing Director of the Company and shall hold office until the Company in pursuance of Clause 1 of the Memorandum of Association and of these Articles appoint some other person to act as Managing Director in his stead."

(d) That line 1 and line 2 of Article No. 69 be eliminated except the last 6 words at the end of line 2 and the words "The Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong" be inserted instead and that the words "or a Managing Director" be inserted between the word "Directors" and the word "shall" in the second line of Article No. 75.

(e) That at the end of Article No. 77 the following words be added: "Provided that the Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., shall not be disqualified from the Office of Managing Director or Director because he does not personally hold the necessary shares provided Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., shall hold the necessary shares."

(f) That the words "or the Corporation he represents" be inserted between the word "become" in the first line of s. 5 of Article No. 81 and the word "become" in line 1 of s. 5 of Article No. 81.

(g) That the words "and (so long as the Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong shall be a Managing Director of the Company) be inserted between the words "Permanent Director" and the word "before" in the 3rd line of Article No. 82.

2. That the above Resolution making the above changes in the Company's Articles shall come into force and take effect from and including the 1st day of May, 1907.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation at Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 13th day of March, 1907.

By Order,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of the Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1907.

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LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of the Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1907.

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Public Companies.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the undesignated at King's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 4th April, 1907, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 21st March, 1907, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions:—

1. That the following alterations be made in the Articles of Association, viz:—

(a) That the words "Company or Corporation" be inserted between the word "persons" and the word "for" in the second line of the definition "The General Managers" in Article No. 2.

(b) That the first six lines of Article No. 7 be eliminated and that the words "The Company" in the 7th line, and that the words "Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., shall be the General Managers of the Company and so long as they shall continue to be such General Managers the Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong shall be the Chairman of the Company" be inserted instead.

(c) That at the end of Article No. 13 the following words be added: "All signatures of the General Managers may be subscribed by such person or persons as may from time to time be thereupon authorised by the General Managers."

(d) That the first five lines of s. 6 of Article No. 14 and the word "Office" in the 6th line be eliminated and that the words "so long as Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., shall be the General Managers of the Company the signature of the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., shall be necessary to cheques drawn for any purposes on the funds of the Company at its Head Office" be inserted instead.

(e) That the word "their" be eliminated from the first line of Article No. 17 and the words "and the" inserted instead and that the words "of any General Managers" be inserted between the word "administrators" and the word "shall" in the second line of Article No. 17.

(f) That the word "their" be eliminated from the first line of Article No. 18 and the words "and the" inserted instead and that the words "of any General Managers" be inserted between the word "administrators" and the word "shall" in the second line of Article No. 18.

2. That the above resolution making the above changes in the Company's Articles shall

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1842.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
&c. &c. &c.WATSON'S
HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIA

FOR THE

BATH, TOILET, NURSERY
AND HOUSEHOLD.

Produces a delightful feeling of exhilaration, and gives a tone to the system that is more refreshing than a Sea Bath, and quite equal to a Turkish Bath. It removes all odour from perspiration, and promotes a healthy action of the skin rendering it smooth and soft.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1907. [31]

DEATH.

At his residence, "Villa Branca," 24, Robinson Road, on the 23rd March, 1907, Dr. FRANCISCO P. SOARES.

Funeral will pass the Monument at 3.30 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday), leaving the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at 3.00 p.m. [34]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF WEST
RIVER PASSENGERS.

Eight months ago, residents in Hongkong were startled by a series of piracies on the West River which eventually culminated in the looting of the steamer *Sainam*—one of the vessels belonging to the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—the murder of Dr. R. J. J. Macdonald and the brutal assault directed against the master and chief engineer of the vessel. In an excess of indignation, it was urgently demanded that steps should be taken to suppress these piratical raids once and for all, by the adoption of practical measures of river policing. The Canton delta has for years been the favourite haunt of pestiferous gangs of unmitigated scoundrels, who having taken to their rascally trade of robbery with violence in times of famine distress, found their new occupation so much to their taste that they either considered themselves beyond the pale of even the primitive civilisation of the West River, or determined at all hazards to continue their buccaneering exploits in defiance of the weak-spirited and impotent authorities at Canton. Now and again one of the numerous gangs who had a freemasonry of their own, would be captured, more by accident than good management, or some poor unfortunate who knew nothing about the piracies would be arrested, hastily tried and summarily executed, merely as a sop intended to appease the wrath of foreigners in China. But when the pirates, gaining in confidence and disdaining the small craft, had the audacity to attack the *Sainam* and remove all that was valuable in her cargo, besides, as we have said, assaulting the officers and passengers and killing Dr. Macdonald, it was felt that the limit of foreign endurance had been reached. It was difficult to convince the Governments of Europe of the real state of affairs on the Canton delta. The Commissioner of Customs and the Consul-General had drummed into the ears of those who read their annual reports the radical measures that were necessary if life and property were to be rendered secure, but to no avail. All along the coast, from Canton to Chefoo, British and other foreign representatives dwelt repeatedly on the rapacity and daring of the pirates, the enormities and excesses they committed and the terror they inspired among the honest native traders, but it was a twice-told tale which grew monotonous in the telling. The outrage on the *Sainam*

was, however, far too serious to be ignored, and when the China Association in London made representations on the subject to the Foreign Office, at the instigation of the local British, and these were supported by the German community in Hongkong through Hamburg and Berlin, it must have been apparent that drastic steps were necessary, if the ordinary conditions of trade and the reputation of Great Britain were to be maintained. Bitter feeling prevailed in Hongkong when it was considered that a fleet of the size of that on the China Station should stand by heedlessly while British subjects were being mercilessly done to death a few miles away. Of course, there were the gunboats which were supposed to patrol the West River, but as everybody knew they were far oftener comfortably anchored at Canton than performing the special duties to which they had been assigned. The looting of the *Sainam* was the last straw, and from all the coast ports a chorus of indignation arose at the apathy and indifference displayed by the British authorities. The demand was made that China having proved her incompetence to deal with the situation, the Powers should take the matter into their own hands and permit nothing to divert their attention until vengeance had been executed on the piratical bands, and the hordes exterminated off the face of the earth. On the occasion of the *Sainam* piracy, we offered some suggestions, which were supplemented by Captain Clarke, the Secretary of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, as to the methods that should be adopted to ensure the suppression of the river raiders. We suggested that a proper system of river patrol should be established, and Captain Clarke, in elaboration of this view, remarked: "Such a patrol could be maintained by a well-organised and well-manned fleet of steam-launches under foreign supervision. I don't mean that certain officers and members of the crew should be in charge of the launches. The administration and the executive of such a patrol system must be vested in European hands—for instance, a sub-department of the Imperial Maritime Customs, under special administrative control. Such a system if once inaugurated must not be in the nature of a haphazard or tentative effort to remove an evil existing now and for centuries past. The system once instituted must be permanent and constant. The patrol must be consistent and continuous, and the entire scheme worked without interruption." It must be obvious that the Chinese provincial governments could not but be stirred by the universal execration of the foreign community in Canton, and by the attitude of residents in Hongkong and Shanghai. They must have recognised that if they were to retain the control of their own waterways and, possibly, other internal affairs, they must make some concession to public opinion. Accordingly, they proceeded to devise a scheme for the better protection of vessels trading on Chinese rivers, and the first fruit of their deliberations are found in a system of "Regulations issued for prevention of piracies on passenger boats in the Canton delta." That scheme is limited absolutely to Canton and West River waters, but it may be taken as the forerunner of schemes which will embrace the coast ports generally. From a perusal of these regulations, it seems that a new body has been constituted at Canton to be known as the "Department for the Protection of Commerce," and from all that can be gleaned that Department will be under the regis, or, at any rate, work in co-operation with the Imperial Maritime Customs. The first regulation requires that all passenger boats shall be supplied with one head watchman and five ordinary watchmen, who shall act as a guard to examine and find out whether passengers have not secretly conveyed fire-arms on board. All passengers are to be searched body and baggage, and the ship's captain must be present during that operation. An interesting regulation runs: "The means adopted by the pirates for concealing fire-arms are both numerous and crafty, such as hiding them in earthenware jars with a layer of cakes to cover them, by placing them in baskets under a layer of fruit, and by innumerable other methods, so that in making their search the watchmen must not pass over anything, however satisfactory its outward appearance may be." The watchmen are warned against receiving bribes. Fourteen new patrol launches, it is stated, have been added for the purpose of patrolling the West River, and boats must go alongside any of these launches when sighted in order to prove their bona-fides. Watchmen are warned against gambling or drinking and they must not smoke opium. At the large ports, the police will assist in searching passengers, and it is laid down that if any of the watchmen is caught robbing the property of passengers he shall be tried and executed according to military law—which is certainly sufficiently drastic to deter the average watchman from taking advantage of his authority. One regulation details the ports at which passenger boats will be allowed to call. In the case of towing junks, a military officer and a brave have already been supplied for the protection of passengers, and they also are empowered to search passengers for illicit fire-arms. These, in the main, are the principal points contained in the new regulations. They are a step in advance of what has hitherto existed; whether they will prove effective is another question. At least the fact of these regulations having been framed, printed, and issued is an indication that the Canton authorities have at length awakened to some sense of their responsibility, and, if the purpose aimed at is attained, none will be so ready to praise the Provincial Government as those who, in the past, have been loudest in their condemnation.

AN ECHO OF THE TYPHOON.

Following the great typhoon of the 18th September last year, there were ugly assertions on the part of a certain section of the community to the effect that the major portion of the damage done to the shipping and the lamentable loss of life could have been entirely avoided had the officials at the Hongkong Observatory been on the *qui vive*, and given warning earlier in the morning of the approaching gale. It was alleged among other things that the defective instruments in the Observatory and the jealousy existing between the meteorological experts in this Colony and those at some other places, resulting in the lack of telegraphic advice between the observatories, were jointly responsible for the wholesale destruction of merchant vessels, junks and sampans. People were in such a state of mind after the typhoon that they felt a scapegoat must be found, and who so convenient as the Government officials at the Observatory? We do not take credit for having consistently refused to discuss the question, holding that in a matter of this kind, where a very high technical knowledge is essential to a true understanding of the position, it did not beseem the layman to submit as facts what could only be opinions. And we also trusted or believed that the Observatory officials would be entirely exonerated, when the subject was investigated by a Commission of Inquiry. As everybody knows the Commission—whose members consisted of Sir Henry S. Berkeley, K.C., Lieut. H. Butterworth, R.N., of H.M.S. *Tamar*, Mr. A. B. Skottowe, superintendent, Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., and Captain A. Somerville, master of the steamship *Zeon*—found in favour of the officials at the Observatory, holding that "prior to 7.44 a.m. on the 18th September there was no indication of a typhoon approaching Hongkong, and that warning by the hoisting of the black drum, on the morning of the 18th, was given as soon as, in the circumstances, was practically possible." So far that is satisfactory but there are many who will regard with interest the evidence which was submitted to the Commission. With the present issue of the *Government Gazette* is incorporated the full notes of evidence, together with appendices, and a few brief quotations may help to show on what the Commissioners based their report. The first witness called was Captain Roach, of the *Haitian*, a sailor of 35 years' experience on the China Coast. He was at Swatow when the gale was raging in Hongkong, and stated that he saw no evidence of any violent disturbances being imminent. He had heard of typhoons travelling in pairs and believed that the typhoon which was met by the *Sainam* was entirely distinct from that which prevailed in Hongkong. In his opinion the Hongkong typhoon was formed quite close to the Colony; "it was more like a tornado than a typhoon." He did not believe that earlier warning of its approach could have been given. Captain Hooker, of the China Navigation Company's steamer *Kwai Chuan*, left Swatow on the day prior to the typhoon and observed that there was no definite warning till he entered the swell outside the port. Later on he experienced very bad weather. Dr. Doberck, director of Hongkong Observatory, being asked whether he was aware that complaints had been made regarding the unnecessary hoisting of storm signals, replied: "Yes, and it makes us very careful, but that did not influence the present case. We could not have hoisted the drum earlier." A question was submitted as to the difference between a tornado and typhoon; the doctor stated that it is one of degree only, but this storm presented absolutely new features—it bridged the gap hitherto existing between typhoons and tornadoes. After some technical questions, Dr. Doberck remarked that that there was nothing abnormal in the sunset of the 17th or the sunrise of the 18th—a statement which was later on contradicted by another witness. One of the questions was: "Are your relations in any way strained with any of the observatories?" The reply was: "Certainly not," and he went on to show how they were all on the best of terms. Captain Robert C. P. Bradley, of the *Kulsang*, wrote a letter to the Commissioners, but there was no material point in it. Then came Mr. Gaston Liebert, the Consul for France at Hongkong. He had seen dozens of typhoons, and two days before the typhoon in question arrived he felt it coming, which shows that Mr. Liebert is a sort of peripatetic barometer. He described in vivid language the sunset on the evening before the typhoon, told how "the sun set with sharp red colour, in parts purple, in others yellowish copper, behind a thick veil of grey, heavy clouds." The matter of fact officers of the *Tamar* saw nothing of this, nor did the people at the Observatory, nor did anybody else, but then the sun was probably screened by the Peak. Mr. Liebert's description of the wind's direction was also disputed by the *Tamar* records. He referred to the position of the *Polynesian* and the French destroyers which is criticised by the Commission in this style: "It is also to be observed that the *Polynesian* (on her way from the North to Europe) was due to sail at noon on the 18th, and

would in any case have had steam up at the hour mentioned." With respect to the destroyer it seems to the Commission inconceivable that they should have been "fully prepared" for the typhoon, and yet have remained at their buoys in close proximity to a dangerous lee shore, instead of slipping and anchoring under the lee of Stonecutters Island, as ships were drifting about not under control. A scathing indictment was made against some, at least, of the reports from Zi-ka-wei Observatory by Mr. Figg, in the course of his examination. In 1905 there was a typhoon here, and in the afternoon the centre passed 40 miles to the south of Gap Rock, Zi-ka-wei at 5 p.m. issued the following report: "The typhoon is now in the neighbourhood of the Pescadores and seems to be filling up on the spot." "Such warnings," remarked Mr. Figg, trenchantly, "are a positive danger to the public, they intimate danger where none exists and safety where the danger lies." He continued: "The instances are given to show that it would be unwise to place confidence in remarks issued by Zi-ka-wei even if we received them. I am compelled to bring these matters to your notice as I consider that attempts are constantly being made in certain quarters to embitter public opinion against the Observatory." Captain Outerbridge thought the warning might have been given at 6 a.m., but as he did not go aboard the *Taming* till after 8 a.m. perhaps he did not think danger to be so very imminent. Other witnesses were examined, but the bulk of the evidence was clearly in favour of the Observatory experts, who were supported by the records of the *Tamar*. The affair is now closed, but the evidence will certainly furnish interesting reading for shipmasters and those who were inclined to lay all the blame for the disaster at the door of the Observatory experts.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MESSRS. PHROXIMA B. PEIT & CO.'S fortnightly yarn report will be found on page 7.

MR. W. C. JACK has been appointed to be acting surveyor of boilers of unlicensed steamships under 60 tons, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. C. WILKS.

MR. G. E. MORRELL has been appointed Crown Solicitor during the absence on leave of Mr. F. B. L. BOWLEY or until further notice, with effect from the 23rd instant.

POLICE Sergeant Watt, who has recently returned from home leave, will take charge of Hingmoh Police Station during the absence of Sergeant Pat O'Sullivan on home leave.

MR. C. E. TARRANT, acting Commissioner of Customs at Wuchow, has been transferred to Chung Wan Tao, and Mr. S. M. RUSSEL, Deputy Commissioner, has been appointed as his successor, to be Commissioner of Customs at Wuchow.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. D. W. TRITMAN, passed cadet, to act as assistant land officer for the New Territories, southern district, and registrar of the Land Court during the absence of Mr. J. R. WOOD on leave or until further notice, with effect from the 20th instant.

THE offices of the Supreme Court will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. during the Easter vacation which commences on Good Friday, the 29th instant, and terminates on Thursday, the 4th April, except on Sunday, the 31st instant, and on public holidays, when the offices will be entirely closed.

"AT the end of that year, my Lord," said learned counsel for the plaintiffs in a case proceeding in the Supreme Court, "the partners in the consignee's firm expired." "Expired?" ejaculated counsel for the defendants. "Oh, no; they didn't—they absconded." "Well, they retorted first learned counsel, "it's the same thing as far as the plaintiffs are concerned!"

THE *Shanghai Mercury* regrets to hear that Mr. Chu Yu Chi, Director of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., is seriously ill with asthma, brought on by a heavy cold which he contracted while attending a meeting of shareholders of the Company at Hongkong. Mr. Chu Yu Chi was one of the first directors of the Company, and we hope soon to hear of his recovery.

AFTER suffering from tuberculosis for over six months, a Chinaman named Li Yee, a coolie, employed at Chan A Tung's contractor's shop, No. 4, Arsenal Street, died last evening from the disease under peculiar circumstances. Believing that he had completely recovered from his illness, the cook started work at the beginning of this week. Last evening he left the house to make a purchase. On returning home he took ill at the foot of the staircase and collapsed, vomiting a considerable amount of blood. A lunkong saw the man fall. An ambulance was summoned and was on the way to the hospital when he died.

ANOTHER old resident in the Colony passed away by the death of Dr. FRANCISCO PAULO SOARES this morning at his residence, "Villa Branca," 24, Robinson Road. Dr. Soares was eighty-two years of age and had been a resident of Hongkong for fifty-two years. He owned the once famous Oriental Dispensary, where for a number of years he was wont to attend daily giving medical advice and often medicine, too, free for charge to a large number of people who availed themselves of his benevolence. He was a member of the Central Police Station, and was a member of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. He was a member of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. He was a member of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co. Ltd., was held at the office of the general managers—Messrs. Shaw, Tomes and Company—at noon to-day.

Among those present were—Messrs. R. Shewan (in the chair), H. P. White, R. Hancock, A. J. Raymond, D. W. Craddock and R. Henderson (secretary).

The notice convening the meeting was read by the secretary, after which the company's report was read.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—We have now to come before you with the report and accounts for the year 1906, copies of which were issued to you on 8th instant, and which, with your permission, will now be taken as read. The report is little in the report that calls for comment. The profit is slightly greater than the previous year, as the price of raw material was more in our favour, and we are, therefore, able to recommend our old dividend of twenty per cent. On the other hand, the high value at which the silver dollar was maintained throughout the year was against us, and considerably reduced our returns from those countries where we have to sell in gold, besides handicapping us in competition with rope made at home, and restricting our sales all round. The accounts are simple, and require no explanation. You will observe that the investments of the reserve fund are stated at the current quotations on 31st December last, and their rise in value passed to the credit investment fluctuation account. As for the present year, the prospects are as bright as a shade better. The hemp market at Manila has weakened since the beginning of the year, while silver also seems on the downward grade. Let us hope that this promise of better things may be fulfilled, and so enable us to extend our business in every market around us. Our competitors may be able at times to produce a cheaper article, but they only do so by adulterating their fibres, and have never yet been able to offer quality at all approaching that which is turned out by our factory.

There were no questions asked. The Chairman then proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Raymond seconded. Carried.

Mr. Hancock proposed that Messrs. A. J. Raymond, H. P. White, D. W. Craddock and Dr. J. W. Noble be re-elected directors.

This was seconded by the Chairman, and carried unanimously.

Mr. W. H. Potts and Mr. A. O'D. Gourdip were re-elected the company's auditors for the coming year on the motion of Mr. Craddock, seconded by Mr. White.

The Chairman—That is all the business. Dividend warrants are ready now.

This ended the meeting.

A TIP TO LAND-OWNERS.

NEW CHARGE FOR TRESPASSING.

If a person is found trespassing on Crown land he can be arrested and charged, but nothing can be done to a person who is found trespassing on private property. That is the law. In a decision handed down at the police court some time ago a well-known magistrate declared the sign "Trespassers will be prosecuted" posted at the entrance of private property to be a farce. The only remedy landowners had for such cases, he said, was to "put them out," at the same time taking care that unnecessary violence was avoided. Many persons have attempted to carry out the magistrate's advice, but in nine cases out of ten it happened that the ejector had to compensate the intruder for "putting him out," or stand a chance of being charged with assault. But from a case which was heard at the Police Court, this morning, property owners need run no more risks. Situated between Des Voeux Road and Connaught Road Central on one side and Jubilee Street on the other there is a strip of waste land, which is still under dispute at the Supreme Court as to ownership. Of late a number of sampan people have been in the habit of storing sand on this land until such time as they could find a buyer. The police could not interfere, because it was not Crown land. The owners could not stop it. However, they got a tip yesterday, for when two sampan men and a woman were found on this land they were given in charge for being there to "provoke a breach of the peace." This charge proved a capital one, and when the trio were arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, to-day, they were fined \$1 and cautioned.

FRIDAY, the 29th March, being a public holiday under the Public Holidays Ordinance, 1875, will be observed as Government holiday. It is also notified that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Saturday, the 30th March, to be observed as a public holiday throughout the Government departments, except the Police, Magistrate's department.

THREE well-known police officials—Sergeant Pat O'Sullivan, late of Hingmoh Police Station; Detective Sergeant M. O'Sullivan, of the Central Police Station; and Sergeant Kennedy, of No. 7, Police Station—left for the Homeland to-day, on nine months' leave on board the English mail steamer *Macdonald*. A large crowd of friends accompanied the departing officers on board ship, there to wish them bon voyage.

THE calendar at the Police Court this morning was not of a heavy order. All the daily cases were heard by Mr. Melbourne, who got through the work very fast, as nearly every defendant seemed to have had the Courts' worries in consideration and pleaded guilty straightaway, thereby lessening the work of the magistrate. The small number of cases that were committed for trial on the 29th were heard yesterday afternoon, and the calendar at the Police Court to-day was not of a heavy order.

WATSON'S TRADE

BRITISH COMMERCIAL ATTACHE'S CONFERS WITH MERCHANTS.

Wuchow, 20th March.—Mr. A. J. HOSIE, British Commercial Attaché, visited Wuchow yesterday, and lost no time in conferring with the representatives of British firms, as to trade conditions on the West River. Mr. Hosie's visit was but a brief one, but he got through a lot of work during his short stay here, and some tangible results of greater facilities to British trade are expected as a result of his visit.

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION MEETING AT HONGKONG.

SHAREHOLDERS' SAME VIEWS.

The *S. China Daily Journal* writes editorially: We refer yesterday to the meeting of the Cantonese shareholders of the China Merchants S. N. Co. held at Hongkong. Exclusively reported in the *Hongkong Telegraph* with the view of exempting the Company from official control and interference and registering the limited liability Company in Peking, in accordance with the new regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industries and Commerce. There is more behind this agitation than what appears on the surface. For years the shareholders have been dissatisfied with the semi-official management of the Company, and this dissatisfaction has been shown by the general disinclination to accept its shares as a safe and profitable means of investment. For this reason the shares which were easily saleable some years ago when the commercial status of the Company was not appreciably interfered with at Tientsin, are now quoted at Tientsin and are not in great demand even at this figure. The shareholders justly complain that under the recent semi-official management the Directors were appointed by the Government and not by themselves. The Company's fleet has been regarded almost as Government property and has been placed at the free disposal of the Government whenever required. Free transportation of officials and their suites had become an established custom and could not be denied. The finances of the Company were not regarded as the property of the shareholders, but were liable to be "borrowed" by the Peking Government in addition to the handsome royalty which it annually receives.

But unsatisfactory as the recent management has been, the Company's commercial status was not entirely lost, and matters might have been allowed to drift on. The recent action of the Peking officials in conferring on the Yuchuan railway and shipping interest in China, however, has opened the eyes of the shareholders to the grasping tendencies of the Government, and in order to safeguard their interests they have been compelled to take action. The history of commercial undertakings in China fully justifies the apprehensions of the shareholders. Many of them are not ignorant, for instance, of the fate of the northern railways. The first of these railways was a line from the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., formerly A. T. Yong, to Tongku and subsequently to Tientsin. This line was constructed by the late Mr. Tong King Sing in the early eighties as a purely commercial undertaking, in connection with his coal mines at Tongshan, in order to afford transportation facilities for the products of his mines.

After a few years of successful working, however, the Government stepped in and asked to have the railway extended to Shanhaiwan for military and strategical purposes, and agreed to furnish the capital for the proposed extension.

When this extension was carried out, the railway was operated as a commercial undertaking from Tientsin to Kueih, and as a Government concern from Kueih to Shanhaiwan. Such a clumsy arrangement could not last, however, and after a year or two, the Government took over control of the entire line, and converted it into an Imperial Government railway. The shareholders of the commercial portion of the line were allowed to retain their share scrip; the Government guaranteeing to pay them a minimum yearly interest of 6% on their shares. The 6% interest was actually paid for one or two years, but after that the shareholders were forgotten and the share scrip became practically waste paper.

It is feared by the shareholders of the C. M. S. N. Co. that under the Company's newly registered status as a purely commercial company, they share the fate of the Yuchuan railway, now that the Yuchuan is given full control over all shipping interests in China. All who are anxious for the promotion of commercial enterprises in China will watch with eagerness for the outcome of the present agitation on the part of investors to safeguard their interests and rights, and it is to be hoped that for the future development of Chinese economic interest the shareholders will see the wisdom of granting the application of the shareholders of the C. M. S. N. Co.

SEVERAL cases of petty larceny have occurred of late in the market occupied by workmen of the Kowloon Canton Railway at Kowloon, and last night a case was reported. A Chinaman named Chan, who was working as a coolie on the railway, was seen to take a bag of goods from a shop and run off with it. The shopkeeper followed him and caught him. Chan was taken to the police station and charged with larceny. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$5. This is the latest in a series of similar cases which have been occurring recently in the market.

Telegrams.

[Renter's.]

Suez Canal Blocked.

London, 21st March.
The Dutch mail-boat *Rindani*, is badly ashore and blocking the Suez Canal. Twenty ships, including a mail steamer for China, are delayed.

Later.

The Suez Canal is clear.

Irish Home Rule.

In the Irish debate in the House of Lords, Lord Crew asserted that the Government was not disturbed by Mr. Balfour's mock heroics. It was impossible to make a statement till the Bill was produced.

Lord Loreburn said that he, like Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, was a home-ruler. The Government did not intend to introduce a Home Rule Bill, but whatever they did must inevitably lead to home rule.

All-Night Sitting in the House of Commons.

The House of Commons sat all night, discussing the Army Annual Bill.

Later.

Result of the Liverpool Cup.

- 1—Bridge.
- 2—Aster.
- 3—Codwal.

Betting on the Grand National.

The betting on the Grand National is 11 to 1 against Eremion; 100 to 14 against Red Land; 8 to 1 against Acetles Silver; 1000 to 7 against Rathvale, 20 to 1 against Napporandy.

Chinese Labour in the Transvaal.

Lord Selborne, in his speech at the opening of the Parliament at Pretoria, said that the employment of Chinese labour must cease at the earliest opportunity, but no steps would be taken to repatriate the Chinese unless an effective substitute in the form of other labour, or of improved mechanical appliances, could be found.

A BARKFACE KUGUR.

THOUGHT IT WAS SILVER: GOT COPPERS AND GOLD.

While the footpaths along Des Voeux Road Central were jammed with the usual steaming mass of humanity last evening, making breathing almost impossible, a coolie slipped into a money-changer's establishment—No. 132—crept silently behind the counter, and left the shop with a bagful of what he thought was silver. Although the employees were around they did not see the thief. If they did, the boldness of the thief cast aside any cause for suspicion. As the thief was leaving the premises, a foki, who had just returned from visiting a friend, passed the man with the bag of money at the door, but made no attempt to stop him, although he did not think all's well.

When he entered the shop he asked one of his comrades who was the man who had changed all that money.

"No one changed any money here for the last hour," was the reply. "What do you mean?" he was asked.

The foki told of what he saw and immediately a search was made. They discovered that a bag containing 3,750 copper cents, which was placed to a corner behind the counter, was missing. The master of the shop let out a cry, and several foki started after the thief. They found him some distance down the road, groaning under the weight of the bag. He was given into custody. At the Police Court, this morning, Inspector Ritchie prosecuted the coolie before Mr. C. A. D. McEwen, for the larceny of \$7.50 in coppers. He was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen days' hard labour and four-hour's stocks.

CHINA'S NEW WARSHIPS.

ECONOMISING ON THE ARMAMENT.

It is stated in well-informed official circles here, says the *Shanghai Times*, that Admiral Sab has been notified by H.E. Tuan Fang that the new Chinese gunboats *Kiang Lee* and *Kiang-chi*, which were ordered to be built at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, some time ago, will be launched in a near future. If the armament of these vessels could be provided by China herself it would mean the saving of a large sum of money, and therefore the Admiral is to inspect the guns which were saved from the wrecked cruiser *Hatten* and see if they are fit for service on the new gunboats or not. These fine weapons have all been thoroughly overhauled and repaired and it may well be that they can be advantageously used in the way suggested. It so Admiral Sab is instructed to notify Captain Yao Weiwen, who is now in Japan supervising the construction of the new ships. Captain Yao is to do his best to carry out the suggestion and if the guns in question are not sufficient in number for the purpose, the others that will be required may be obtained from foreign countries.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Phoenia (Polynesian) 25th inst.
German (Prinz Ludwig) 25th inst.
Indian (Catharine) 25th inst.
German (Prinz Regent) 25th inst.
American (China) 31st inst.
Indian (Kamung) 31st inst.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

TRADE BUREAU.
[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 22nd March.

Having approved of the suggestions received from the officials of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, to select a suitable "site" somewhere in the eastern section of the new band for the purpose of converting it into a trade-centre in order to promote commerce, H.E. the Viceroy has now given instructions to both the Provincial Treasurer and the officials of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce to open an office, called the New Trade-centre Bureau to manage the affairs of the undertaking. He Viceroy has appointed the Provincial Treasurer and Examiner Wu as Director-General, the Kwangchow Prefect Chan Moog Tsang as Deputy-Director and the expectant Prefect Chai Wal Tung as general manager, and the Viceroy has also instructed the two district Magistrates of Namhoi and Panyu to assist them in the work. The establishment of this proposed trade-centre is to be at the expense of the Government, but at present the officials of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce are to furnish funds from the Bureau for the undertaking.

TUNGKUN RIOT.

With reference to the riot in the Tung Kun district, it is reported that two leaders of this outrage were beheaded on the 19th instant.

LI CHUN HONGURED.

Yesterday an Imperial telegraphic despatch was received here from Peking conferring upon Admiral and Commander Li Chun the button of the first class. The distinction is conferred on the recommendation of H.E. Viceroy Chow, as Li had contributed to the Government a large sum of money towards the fund for encouraging education through the province.

GAMBLING AND SMOKING.

The Ministry of Army at Peking has sent a despatch to the Canton Viceroy with strict orders to prohibit the military students from cigarette-smoking and gambling, and H.E. the Viceroy Chow has accordingly issued a proclamation to this effect.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAY.

It is the intention of the officials of the Bund Department, in addition to running trams, horse carriages, etc. upon completion of the Bund, to also install an electric tramway for the convenience of the public. Yesterday, Taoists Wen and Leung accompanied by the manager of Messrs. Carlwiz & Co. and a German electrical engineer waited on H.E. the Viceroy to discuss with him about the installation of an electric tramway.

MR. HAVRE D'ORZE.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock H.E. the Viceroy received the Netherlands Consul of Hongkong, Mr. F. J. H. Drees.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

HOW THEY ARE ORGANISED.

The commander-in-chief of the forces in Kiangnan has been notified by the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang that there are many secret societies in existence in the Yangtze Valley, whose object is to overthrow the Manchu Dynasty. It has come to the knowledge of the authorities that the first, and probably most formidable of these bodies is the Kolohwei (Society of the Elder Brethren), the leader of which is a man named Wang-sung. Another very powerful organisation is the Shan Hsawei (he Three United Societies) the chief of which is the notorious Dr. Sun Yat-sen, whose followers, though numerous on the Yangtze, are to be found in greatest numbers in the Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Fokien. Another great body is the Tung Ming-hwei (allied Societies), which is affiliated with the two already mentioned. Dr. Sun Yat-sen is also the leader of this organisation, and his principal lieutenant is the man already mentioned, Wang-sung.

The aim of all these formidable associations is the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty. For purposes of administration the leaders have organised the following four departments: Financial Department, Military Department, and Communications Department.

The headquarters of these four departments are always being shifted, so that it is difficult to locate any of them at any given time; but the stores of the Society are always in the same place and should be found easily if diligent search were made. The leaders are given the following ranks and titles:

1. General who has supreme authority over the society.
 2. Lieutenant-General, who directs the affairs of the society in each province.
 3. Advisers, of whom there are several, who assist generally in furthering the aims of the society.
- These societies are in possession of large quantities of arms and ammunition, which are smuggled to all parts of the interior in the most ingenious way. The Viceroy Tuan Fang has just begun a very active campaign against them and has despatched many able warriors to hunt down the members, and the assistance of the General of Kiangnan has been invoked in the work, so that it is to be expected we shall very soon see an end to the activity of these pestiferous organisations.—*Kanghat Times*.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Vign, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 23rd at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen much over Central and Eastern Japan and risen moderately over the coast of China. The depression is moving Eastwards over the E. coast of China. Moderate N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and light to moderate S.E. and E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, S.E. to E. winds; light to moderate, some showers, foggy.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, moderate.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lanchow, S.W. to S.E. winds, moderate.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 3.

THE THAW TRIAL.

MRS. THAW FORCED INTO TEARS.

New York, February 21.
We have had to-day the tragic drama of the little girl butterfly whose many hued wings became sadly stained five years ago.

Mr. Jerome compelled Mrs. Evelyn Thaw to fill in the sequel to the story of her betrayal at the hands of Stanford White. For six months she became his reluctant mistress; that was the disclosure which was extorted from the witness.

Mr. Jerome was persistent in putting his indiscreetable questions, but the public prosecutor is not one to mince words, even in cross-examining a woman.

MRS. THAW IN TEARS.

The witness burst into tears, but Mr. Delmas was not disturbed, for he held that her credibility had not been shaken, and he knew the enduring impression upon a jury of the tears of a woman in distress.

That Evelyn Nesbit's behaviour before she married Harry Thaw was not above suspicion seems manifest, and the prosecution will doubtless argue that Thaw was unlikely to go crazy over a woman with a past. But the defence will certainly contend that the knowledge of White's responsibility for Evelyn Thaw's downfall had its sinister effect on the mind of the prisoner.

HER LETTER TO WHITE.

Mr. Jerome has constantly questioned Mrs. Thaw as to the writing of letters to White after her betrayal. Time after time he asked her why she corresponded with such a blackguard. Finally her voice rang through the room, "Mother gave me no peace till I did."

When Mr. Jerome wanted to know how she allowed White to exercise continued sway, she delivered a little speech, eloquently picturing his "wonderful kindness and extraordinary personality." But it was all "bluff," she exclaimed, and general laughter ran through the court.

Then Mr. Jerome asked, "Why on earth didn't you tell your mother of White's misconduct?" "I'd rather die than have told her," was the answer.

MRS. THAW'S ADMISIONS.

Mrs. Thaw, as she resumed her seat on the witness stand, exchanged a smile with her husband, and then smiled and looked slightly to the judge, but Mr. Justice Fitzgerald failed to notice it.

Mr. Jerome's first question was—Did you continue to believe that all women were unchaste, as White told you, until you talked with Thaw in Paris in 1903?—Yes, sir.

Witness was then questioned as to her visit to the Paris Café, the Dead End. It was after Thaw had proposed, some time during 1903. She went with Mr. Thaw, Mr. Schubert, a theatrical manager, and another man, whose name she could not remember.

Mr. Jerome whispered a name to witness, but she shook her head.

Was there a lady or were there ladies with the party?—I think there were, with Mr. Schubert.

Did you see many ladies of the demi-monde there?

Mr. Delmas objected to the question.

"I am using the witness's own expression," exclaimed Mr. Jerome.

"I never said that," ejaculated Mrs. Thaw indignantly.

Mr. Jerome: Didn't you use the expression in a letter?

Mr. Delmas again objected, and the objection was sustained.

LETTER REFUSED IN EVIDENCE.

Don't you know what I mean when I say, didn't you see many of the bunch from the Tenderloin there?—I think so.

Have you any doubt about it?—No.

Do you know Miss Winchester?—Slightly.

Did you see her at the cake walk at the Dead End that night?—I don't remember.

In what handwriting is this letter? (Mr. Jerome here handed witness several written sheets.)—It is Mr. Thaw's, I think.

Have you any doubt of it?—I don't think I have.

Mr. Jerome then offered the letter in evidence, but Mr. Delmas objected on the ground that it was mutilated and undated.

Do you know of your own knowledge which this letter was written?—I haven't the slightest idea.

Will you note the paying of that letter?—Yes.

Didn't you and Thaw while in Paris write joint letters to friends, you writing a part and he the rest?—I cannot say positively; very likely we did.

Had you then changed your opinion regarding the chastity of women?—I had.

How soon after your talk with Thaw did you change your mind?—Very soon.

At the time you left Paris, in June, 1903, had you changed your mind?—Yes.

THE INTIMACY WITH WHITE.

Mr. Jerome then took up the story of witness's intimacy with White and continued mercilessly to prove Mrs. Thaw's relations with him.

Witness showed keen emotion, and one of the lady reporters was so affected that she had to leave.

Witness declared that her relations with the architect were continued against her will. Then she broke down and cried bitterly.

The prisoner hid his face in his hands as the Public Prosecutor raised bitter questions on the witness.

Asked whether she refused Thaw solely because of the occurrence in which White was concerned, witness answered that it was because she had been found out. When Thaw proposed it was the first proposal she had ever had, and it struck her very seriously.

Referring to the letter she wrote to White from Boulogne, witness said she did not feel entirely against him at that time; it was rather hostility against him for this one thing and other subsequent things.

The witness added that her mother covered her into writing the letter, telling her that she was ungrateful to White.

[Continued on Page 3.]

NANNING.

TRADE REGULATIONS ISSUED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Nanning, 19th March.

The Customs Authorities have issued a circular notifying merchants that the new port of Nanning, has been formally opened to foreign trade, and that the collection of Duties will be in future levied by the Nanning Office, from the 19th March, 1907. Previous to this order, goods going to Nanning were shipped under West River Transit passes and duty paid at this port. This will of course be now discontinued. Provisional regulations for the port of Nanning have been printed, and whilst a copy can be seen at any of the West River Custom Houses, these regulations are not supplied to the merchants, but may be obtained at 20 cents per copy from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., of Hongkong. These regulations are local to the new port, and in addition to them, West River trade practices and precedents remain in force.

A HAWKER'S REVENGE.

WILLING TO BE FINED AGAIN PROVIDED HE GOT SATISFACTION.

On Wednesday afternoon last a mechanic named Au Wai was the means of stirring up trouble in Circular Pathway through, what he thought, was a good joke. The mechanic, it appeared, went up to a hawk—Wong Hang's stall, as some of the hawkers' sweetmeats, refused to pay for the "damages," and started to leave. The hawkker picked into him; there was a general mix-up, during which the hawkker's stall was overturned, and the timely intervention of district watchman 14 saved somebody from coming to a violent end. Both men were arrested, and at the Police Court, on Thursday morning, they were each fined \$2 for creating a disturbance in the public street. The mechanic was quite contented with the verdict, he paid for his little "joke," and left for home. It was the other way about with the hawkker, however. He had ruined all his sweetmeats, he had received a thumping, and now he had to pay a fine! Leaving the Court soon after the Government had been made richer with \$2, the hawkker thought he would visit the mechanic again. He did. The mechanic was in his little shop, relating to his wife and daughter his experience of how he came to be \$2 short in accounts that day, when the hawkker entered.

"I've paid to the Government \$2 for you, haven't I? Now I pay \$10," said the hawkker as he flung off his coat and made for his enemy. The neighbours thought murder was being committed. The mechanic's wife screamed, the daughter howled, as both men clashed. Fists flew. One of the hawkers' "accidentally" flew into the mechanic's wife's right eye, another managed somehow or other to have reached the daughter in the vicinity of the jaw, and a third started a ripping sound. The crowd which had collected outside the door of the shop thought it was worth living after all and applauded. As both men showed no signs of stopping a few of the spectators intervened and the belligerents were separated. Then the hawkker was given in charge for assault. He was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Pasland, at the Police Court, yesterday, and was bound over to the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for one year.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 22nd inst.—

The market continues inactive, and the week has been devoid of any special features. Banks—Hongkong and Shan hai Banks have been sold at \$390, and there are further sellers at this rate. The London quotation has declined to £101.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have further strengthened and are in demand at \$400. The Union Insurance Society of Canton offer to purchase the cash certificate on pink paper, which represents the amount in cash due to the China Traders' shareholders after deducting from the intrinsic value of his shares the intrinsic value of the Union share issued to him in part-purchase thereof at \$260.00 which includes interest at the rate of 5% for 16 months and to purchase the certificate on blue paper which represents the intrinsic value of a small odd number of China Traders' Insurance Company shares at \$97 which includes interest at 5% for 16 months. These payments will be made in exchange for the certificates on and after the 30th April, 1907 at the head office of the Society in Hongkong or its agents in London, Yokohama, Singapore, Manila, or Melbourne. Castles have dropped to \$190 at which rate they are offering.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires are obtainable at \$142. China Fires are weak at \$90.

Shipping—Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboats are easier and close with sellers at \$29, after sales at \$29. Indos have dropped to \$28, with a further weakening tendency. Shell Transports are quoted at 43s. China and Manilla can be had at \$18.

Refinerio.—China Sugars have improved a little and are quoted at \$120. Perak Sugars have buyers in the North at \$11.77. Luscums are quiet at \$11. The report of the directors of this company, for the year ending December 31st, 1906, has been issued to shareholders.

After allowing for interest and loss in exchange, there is a balance at debit of profit and loss account of \$1,825,000.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings are a weak market and have fallen from \$11.10 to \$10.00. Banks have been sold at \$300.00. Dooms, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are weaker for at the moment at \$1.

paid on the 20th inst. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been sold at \$130. Shanghai Docks after sales at \$110 and \$115. 100 have depreciated to \$105. Fenwicks are quoted \$84, ex the div. of \$18 paid on the 16th inst. Hongkong Wharves are unchanged. Sales have taken place at \$110. 2500.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Land have changed hands at \$107 and \$109 and have further buyers at the latter figure. Hongkong Hotels are steady at \$110. Humphreys Estates have been fixed at \$11 at which rate more shares can be placed. Anglo French Lands are in demand at \$110 ex the dividend of \$10 paid on the 19th instant.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have declined to \$11.75 with sales in the North. Hongkong Cottons are quiet at \$12.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$19. Steam Water-bombs have jumped to \$10, no doubt in consequence of the proposed amalgamation of the concern with the Union Waterbomb Co. It is notified that at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, called for the 28th March, resolutions for this amalgamation will be presented. Langkats have advanced to \$16, at which rate there are buyers. China Providents have been sold at \$9. Sumatras are in request at the advanced rate of \$15. Watsons are wanted at \$12. Shanghai Waterworks are quoted at \$340 and \$35, for the old and new shares respectively. At the annual meeting of shareholders in the Company, to be held in Shanghai on the 27th March, the directors will recommend the payment of a final dividend of 2s on the old shares, and 19/2 on the new shares, exchange fixed at 3/4.

YARN MARKET.

Writing under date March 22, Messrs. Cawajee, Pallanjee and Co. report—

Since the issue of our last report on the 8th inst. per s.s. *Delhi*, the depression in the yarn market became more pronounced owing to the tightness of money amongst the natives and the dearth of foodstuffs consequent on the failure of the rice crops in the consuming districts. Importers, however, with a view to realize submitted to a decline of \$1 per bale at which a small business was done in the early portion of the fortnight. Subsequently, as exchange on India continued to decline efforts were made to strengthen the market by asking higher prices but without success and holders had to meet the buyers at ruling rates, and looking at the condition of the market the prospects of an immediate advance in prices are very remote. We close with a quiet steady market. Nos. 10s. and 2s.—Small sales at a decline of 50 cents per bale. No. 10s.—A fair business has been done in this count at or about previous rates. No. 12s.—In moderate inquiry for superior tickets at a decline of \$1 per bale. No. 16s.—Demand has greatly subsided. No. 20s.—Only special desirable spinings have been dealt in at a decline of \$1 per bale. Sales during the past fortnight comprised of about 90 bales of No. 6s; 40 bales of No. 8s; 2,965 bales of No. 10s; 1,195 bales of No. 12s; 440 bales of No. 16s; and 1,795 bales of No. 20s; in all about 6,510 bales. Arrivals per steamers *Malta, Ichu, Caylon, Maru, Persia, Kamsang, Tolom, Maru and Japan*, of about 7,500 bales. Shipment to Shanghai and Northern Ports of about 9,500 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 80,000 bales.

Local M.I.—About 350 bales No. 10s. and 12s. are reported sold at \$33 and \$35 respectively.

Japanese Yarn.—About 250 bales No. 20s. have changed hands at from \$12.6 to \$13.

Exchange.—We quote to-day on India at Rs. 157 1/2. London at 2/1 3/8.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.
London—Bank T.T. 2/1 3/8
Do. demand 2/1 7/10
Do. 4 months' sight 2/1 13/16
France—Bank T.T. 2/6 1/2
America—Bank T.T. 51 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 21 1/2
India T.T. 150 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 157 1/2
Singapore T.T. 51 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 103 1/2
Java—Bank T.T. 127 1/2

Buying.
4 months' sight 1/10 1/2
6 months' sight 1/10 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 52 1/2
4 months' sight 50 1/2
2 months' sight Sydney and Melbourne 52 1/2
2 months' sight France 52 1/2
6 months' sight 52 1/2
4 months' sight Germany 22 1/2
Bar Silver 39 1/2
Bank of England rate 5 1/2
Bank of France 31 1/2
Sovereign 59 1/4

OPINION QUOTATION.
To-day's quotations are as follows:—

Malwa New 600
Old 600
Old 600
Old 600
Old 600
Old 600
Old 600
Old 600
Old 600
Old 600

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamer

KWONG TUNG, 1,235 H. W. WALKER
Leaves Hongkong for Canton on each Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 9 every evening.

Leaves Canton for Hongkong on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, about 5.30 every evening.

This Fine New Steamer has unequalled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and is lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabin.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$1.00
Meal \$1.00
The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market opposite the Old Harbour Office.

WATER ON S.S. CO. LTD.
The Company's Office is situated at the Water Street, Hongkong.

Furnishments.

THE
ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LD.

TALKING
MACHINES
AND
RECORDS.

New Stock just arrived
LARGE AND VARIED
ASSORTMENT

MUSIC.
Comio Opera Scores
and Dance Music.

RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906.

[31]

A GREAT REPUTATION
IS ONLY WON BY GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS

DELMCALLUM'S

PERFECTION SCOTCH WHISKY

HAS A WORLDWIDE REPUTATION FOR EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY
FOUNDED ON THE EXPERIENCE OF ITS CONSUMERS

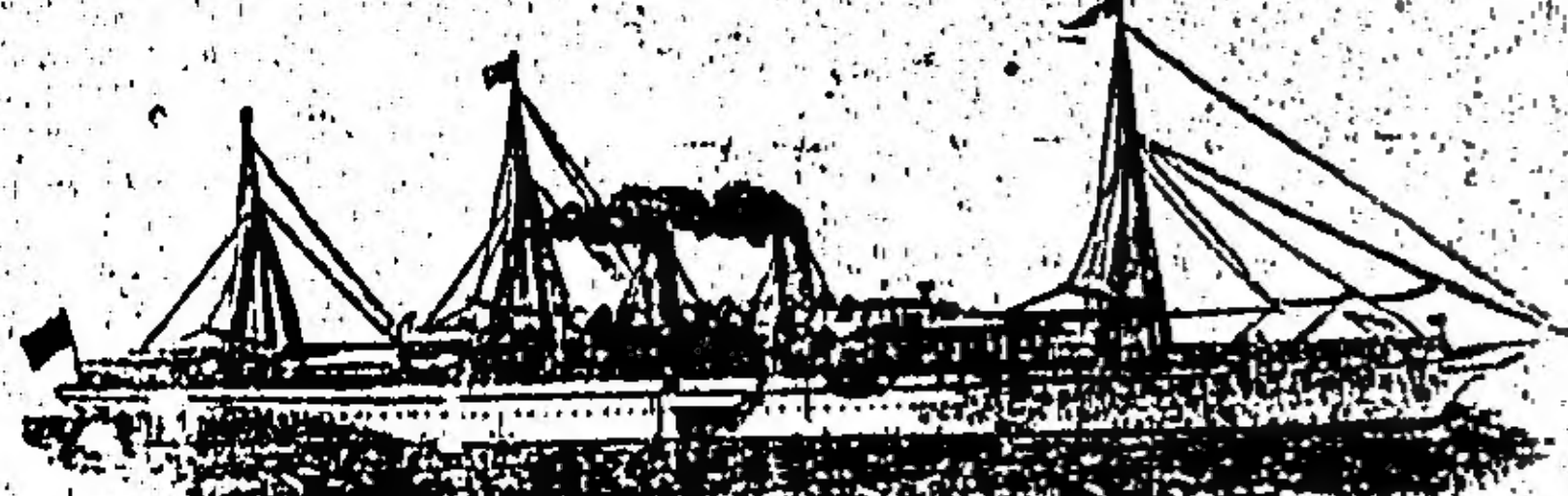
That is Why
WHEN ONCE TRIED IT IS ALWAYS
PREFERRED TO OTHER BRANDS
SIMPLY A CASE OF QUALITY & FLAVOUR

H. PRIOR & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

Per Case 12 Bottles

\$16.00

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

| PROPOSED SAILINGS. | Tons | Leave HONGKONG | Arrive VANCOUVER |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| "TARTAR".....4,425..... | WEDNESDAY, March 27th..... | April 20th | |
| "EMPRESS OF CHINA".....6,000..... | THURSDAY, April 11th..... | April 29th | |
| "ATHENIAN".....3,882..... | WEDNESDAY, May 1st..... | May 15th | |
| "EMPRESS OF INDIA".....6,000..... | THURSDAY, May 9th..... | May 27th | |
| "MONTEAGLE".....6,163..... | WEDNESDAY, May 22nd..... | June 15th | |
| "EMPRESS OF JAPAN".....6,000..... | THURSDAY, June 6th..... | June 24th | |

"EMPRESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at St. John, N.B., with the Company's New Patriotic "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....via St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62.
Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways £40. £42.
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

| For | Steamship | On |
|--|------------|------------------------------|
| SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW..... | HANGSANG | SUNDAY, 24th Mar., daylight. |
| TIENTSIN..... | CHONGSHING | MONDAY, 25th Mar., 4 P.M. |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA VIA SANGAR..... | CHONGSHING | TUESDAY, 26th Mar., 3 P.M. |

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, and Yangtze Ports.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

| For | STEAMERS. | TO SAIL |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|
| MANILA..... | "TAMING"..... | 26th March, 4 p.m. |
| WEIHAWEI and TIENTSIN..... | "KUEIHOW"..... | 28th " " |
| SHANGHAI..... | "YINGHONG"..... | 29th " " |
| CHINKIANG..... | "KWANJIE"..... | 1st April " " |
| SHANGHAI..... | "KIUKIANG"..... | 3rd " " |
| CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG..... | "KWEIYANG"..... | 6th " " |
| SHANGHAI..... | "SHAOHING"..... | 8th " " |
| MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE..... | "CHANGSHA"..... | 10th " " |

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1907.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon—amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

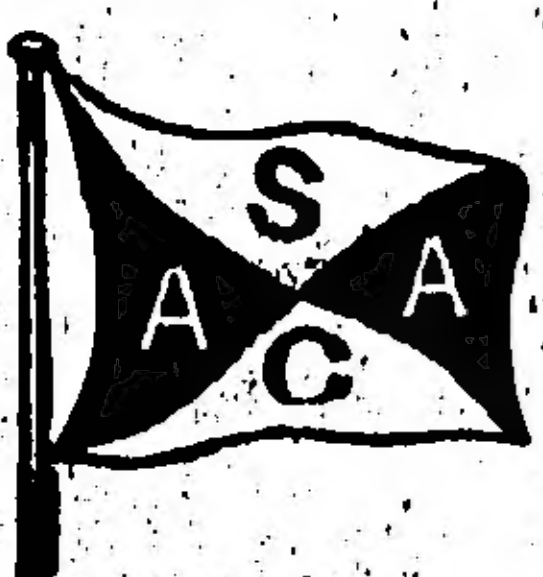
CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

| Steamship. | Tons. | Captain. | For | Sailing Dates. |
|-------------|-------|-------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| ZAFIRO..... | 3540 | Fraser..... | MANILA | SATURDAY, 30th Mar., at Noon. |
| RUBI..... | 3540 | Almond..... | " | SATURDAY, 6th April, at Noon. |

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1907.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

| Steamship | To sail |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| "ALBENGA"..... | On or about 12th April. |
| "ATHOLL"..... | About the end of April. |

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1907.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers "RHENANIA," "HABSBURG" and "HOHENSTAUFEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They are especially built for the tropics with very large well ventilated cabins, amidships, lighted throughout by electricity, fans provided for each cabin. The berths are not arranged one above the other as it has been the fashion hitherto, but the staterooms closely resemble ordinary sleeping rooms on shore, the berths standing like beds at either side of the cabins. As a novelty, a number of cabins are provided for single passengers. These steamers call at NAPLES and PLYMOUTH. In addition to the above steamers, the s.s. "SILESIA" and "SCANDIA" carry first class passengers. Return Tickets issued at reduced Rates, through tickets issued to NEW YORK via NAPLES, SOUTHAMPTON and HAMBURG.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

RHENANIA.....1st April.

HOHENSTAUFEN.....2nd May.

SILESIA.....2nd June.

SCANDIA.....2nd July.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1907.

Homeward.

FOR THE STRAITS, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE
AND HAMBURG.

HABSBURG.....5th April.

RHENANIA.....3rd May.

HOHENSTAUFEN.....28th May.

* Call at Lisbon.

† Call at Marseilles.

[3]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE".....21st March.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1907.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES
MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"POLYNESIEN".....

will be despatched as above, on or about SUNDAY, the 24th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1907.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BRECONSHIRE".....

will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 10th of April.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1907.

ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"APPALACHEE".....About 20th April.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1907.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and
Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to
Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE".....

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 27th April, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1907.

[287]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

司公隆李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to

order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club,
Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A.
S. Watson & Co., Ltd. and other leading
Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference
may be made as to the Superior Work-
manship and Materials of the Furniture, &c.,
supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as
follows:—
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI
KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to
our Dispensary and gave us every satis-
faction."
(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ORDERS punctually attended to and
CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1907.

[17]

To Let.

TO LET.

EUROPEAN SHOPS, OFFICES, and
GODOWNS (suitable for Dry Goods
Storage) at No. 14, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL,
(formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes &
Co.)

Apply to—

HO TUNG,
Comptroller Department,
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1906.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATELY the spacious premises on
the Ground Floor of No. 2, PEDDER
STREET, at present occupied by Messrs.
HARRIS KEENEY & Co., LTD.

Apply to—

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1907.

TO LET.

ROOM or OFFICE on the First Floor of
No. 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—

YEE SANG FAT,
At the above address.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1907.

TO LET.

NOS. 4 and 16, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND
& LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907.

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shameen,
Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1907.

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and
YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Con-
duit Road.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1907.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1907.

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at PRAYA
EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1907.

[78]

TO LET.

NO. 6, PEDDARS HILL, comprising of
3 Rooms with Out-houses, occupation
from 1st proximo.

GROUND FLOOR of No. 4, DES VOUX
ROAD including a Strong Room and Servant
Quarters.

ROOMS on Second Floor of Victoria Build-
ing, No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1907.

[199]

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and
any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quater)
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1907.

[45]

Intimations.

"THE ORIENT"

A SATURDAY NEWSPAPER
FOR ONE AND ALL

will be published in APRIL, 1907.

Single Copy 5 cents.

\$2.50 per annum, post free to any part of the
World.

A book of that gifted writer, Sir JOHN
LUBBOCK, shall be given gratis to every
subscriber who registers his name by sending
an advance of \$1- before the 1st of April.

For further particulars, apply to—

PARTHA & CO.,
Printers and Publishers,
94, Robinson Road,
SINGAPORE.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1907.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED,
IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

COMMERCIAL

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 22nd inst., Messrs. Phrosoha, Pitt & Co. write—

Our last circular was dated the 8th inst.

The long-looked-for improvement is still to come and the fortnight which draws to a close to-day stands on record as another of dulness and stagnation. This is all the more to be regretted as, following ancient custom, it was confidently anticipated that upon the resumption of business each China New Year, yarn dealers would return with good and bumper orders from the consuming districts. Under normal conditions this would certainly have happened, but the threatened famine in the interior has brought about a most unsatisfactory condition of affairs. This is almost entirely due to the failure of the rice crops in the Southern Provinces with the resultant effect in a marked shortage in the staple commodity of the people. The deficiency is further accentuated by the speculative operations of rice merchants who hoarded up their supplies with a view to profiting by a rise in the price of rice. In spite of the fact that viceregal measures have been decreed, such as, the prohibition of the exportation of the grain from the country, the natives of one of the neighbouring districts (Tungkun) have actually been driven to rioting and pillaging of the rice shops owing to the dearth in the price of the foodstuff. Thanks to prompt official repressive measures and to the organising of relief committees at the Southern capital, the impending famine which threatens the millions of Kwangtung and Kwangsi may be robbed of some of the worst features attending such a calamity. Money has been raised by the various charitable institutions and the numerous merchants' guilds in Canton wherewith to purchase foreign rice in Hongkong to be resold at cost price within the suffering districts so as to relieve distress amongst the people. When it is related that with commendable spirit of benevolence all classes of Chinese are coming to the aid of the poor famine-stricken populace it will at once be seen that the wherewithal for the purpose of trade must have undergone a large shortage.

The second of the retarding causes explaining the dulness in the yarn market is to be found in the aggravating evils created by the over-production of subsidiary coils by the Canton Mint. Since last noting in our circular the discount in the value of the native coils they have suffered a still further depreciation and are now quoted at a discount of \$50 per \$1,000. The situation thus engendered is extremely disconcerting, and the seriousness of the evil from the mercantile point of view appears to be fully realized in quarters taking a keen appreciation of the handicap placed upon local trade.

In its issue of the 14th inst., the *Hongkong Telegraph* dealt editorially with this vexed question. The situation is lucidly explained in the article, from which we quote—

"The veriest tyro in financial affairs has some knowledge of the unsettling effect which the dispersal of a super-abundance of Chinese subsidiary coin has had on trade generally in Hongkong. The new Viceroy, acting up to his public announcement that he would endeavour to co-operate with the authorities in this Colony in all that was calculated to advance the interests of the two centres of trade in South China, was induced to promise that he would restrict the output of subsidiary coins from the Canton Mint, while, on the other hand, the Government here arranged to refuse admission to additional tokens of the small values pending a readjustment of the financial situation. It was confidently believed that the combined action of the British and Chinese authorities would have the effect of raising within a short time the value of the depreciated coins and lower the discount on the product of the Canton Mint, with the result that the depression in trade would eventually disappear and fresh stability and encouragement be given to the commerce of Hongkong and Canton. The Hongkong Government loyally adhered to the arrangement, and returned some \$200,000 in subsidiary coins which had been sent out for circulation by the British Mint. But while the Viceroy of the two Kwang allowed it to be known that he had ordered the daily output of the Canton Mint to be reduced by something like 50 per cent, the issue of twenty-cent piece being dealt with in particular, there appear to have been grounds for suspicion that if the actual coins sent into circulation had been diminished, the Mint had made an effort to reduce the total number of coins produced. At all events, no other deduction seems possible when it is stated, according to our Canton correspondence, that the British Consul-General considered it expedient to represent to the Viceroy the fact that the market was being swamped with Chinese subsidiary coins to the detriment of all legitimate trade and to the loss of merchants generally. In answer to the Consul-General, the Viceroy obligingly stated that the Canton Mint would be rigidly closed against the production of twenty-cent pieces for the next three months. On the face of it, such prompt action seems to show the Viceroy in a very cordial and benevolent light, gracious to the point of embarking on a course which may be more in line than meets the eye. For months the Canton Mint has been working at full pressure, the employees turning day into night in order to meet the demands of the authorities. If, then, the circulation of the subsidiary coins was restricted why, because of the surplus stock? Has it been allowed to accumulate in the Treasury vaults, till even Viceroy Chow Fu felt that the temporary suspension of the manufacture of twenty-cent pieces will in no way affect the Treasury's income? While he can argue with every appearance of ingenuous bluntness that the Mint being closed he cannot be held responsible for an overstocked market in subsidiary tokens, what is there to prevent his disposal of the superfluous coins which were in all likelihood manufactured in view of the time when representations would be made by the British Consul-General? It would have been much more satisfactory if the British representative had not merely secured the closing of the Mint, but had exacted a clear and definite promise that not a single subsidiary coin should be issued by the Treasury—other than those already in circulation—during the 'cool season.' He should have pointed out distinctly that to withhold the issue of subsidiary coins by one department and show a biased eye to the distribution of the coins by another is not giving effect to the letter and spirit of the Hongkong-Canton authorities' arrangement."

The same journal in its yesterday's issue records the fact that the arrival in Canton of an early investigation by the Inspector of

Imperial Mints from Peking has led to the dispatch of a *whuyuan* to Hongkong on a mission of inquiry. It is earnestly hoped that the result of the mission of the Imperial Commissioner will be the adoption of measures to remove the anomalous condition now obtaining to the serious loss of trade in general.

As compared with the quotations in our last circular, exchange on India has had a big drop, from Rs. 164 on the 8th inst. it is to-day quoted Rs. 157 1/2 per cent. But for the adverse factors explained above the difference in exchange alone would have sufficed to push prices of yarn up several points. Instead of this happening we have again to record a further recession in prices of from half to two dollars per bale according to "chop." The lowering of rates all round has not attracted buyers into the market who appear to be quite alive to the fact that importers are eager sellers. Should holders remain firm there is no good reason why things should not take a different turn and a rise in rates be at once effected.

No. 205.—Owing to heavy sellers prices have declined 5¢ to 2¢ per bale, and a limited business is reported.

No. 167.—Not in favour, only two threads changed hands at quotations.

No. 125.—Move slowly at prices quoted in this circular.

No. 107.—A moderate business is done in this count.

Nos. 85 and 67.—A trifle business is done. The market closes steady.

Sales.—70 bales of No. 65; 35 bales of No. 87; 2,345 bales of No. 105; 285 bales of No. 125; 130 bales of No. 165; and 1,110 bales of No. 205; in all about 3,975 bales.

Arrivals.—Per steamers *Landing, Japan*, and *Namsong* (from Calcutta), and *Malta*, 15th; *Ceylon* (from Ceylon), 16th; *Delia* (from Bombay) of about 8,000 bales.

Unsold Stock.—About 10,000 bales.

Exchange.—We quote to-day as under—

India T. T. At Rs. 157 1/2 per cent.

Demand, " " 157 1/2

London T. T. "Sh. 2 1/2d=

Demand, " " 2 1/2d=

Shanghai, " " 11s. 7 1/2d=

Silver " " 30 13/16d. per oz.

THE WHISKY MURDER.

TURNER IN THE DOCK.

Impassive of demeanour, shabbily attired, and obviously weak and ill, Horace George Turner stood in the dock on Feb. 19 at Marylebone Police Court to answer the charge of murdering Mr. William Whiteley on January 24 last.

A greater contrast between the prisoner and the excellent portrait of him, taken of course before the date of the tragedy, which appeared in the *O. & S.* can hardly be imagined. Instead of a smart, handsome young fellow there presented one saw an ill-dressed, pallid, unshaven, and dejected man. The wound in the right temple still showed; it was obvious that his right eye was a false one, and the nose bears patent evidence of the recent operation.

Only formal evidence of arrest was given, and Turner was at once removed to Brixton Gaol in a cab.

It was not until after he had breakfasted on Tuesday that Turner learned he was to be discharged from hospital that day and taken to the police station, and subsequently to the police court. He received the news quietly and with apparent relief, and turning to one of the hospital officials, he said: "I thank you very much for all you have done for me, and for your great kindness and consideration."

An affecting scene ensued. The nurses attached to the ward had tears in their eyes as they shook him by the hand and wished him "Good-bye." Turner thanked each one individually. One nurse quite broke down, and bursting into tears hurriedly left the ward, saying, "Good-bye; I must go now." As the accused man was leaving he turned and said to the other patients in the ward: "Well; good-bye, all of you."

There is no doubt that Turner made himself very popular while in the hospital, and he achieved quite a reputation as a poet by reason of the many verses on a variety of topics which he composed while in the institution.

Intimations.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the by no means least important discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most valuable and useful ever introduced into medicine, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Koenig, Jobert, Calmeil, and many others. It is a powerful cathartic, and is indicated by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Dr. J. C. Calmeil, who writes: "I was once called to a patient who was suffering from a severe case of constipation, and that it is worthy of the highest praise. It is a powerful cathartic, and is indicated by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Dr. J. C. Calmeil, who writes: "I was once called to a patient who was suffering from a severe case of constipation, and that it is worthy of the highest praise. It is a powerful cathartic, and is indicated by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Dr. J. C. 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Mails.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICA
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"MALTA"

Captain R. A. Peters, carrying His Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this for BOM-
BAY, on SATURDAY, the 6th April, at Noon,
taking Passengers and Cargo for the above
Ports, in connection with the Company's
S.S. *Moldavia*, 10,000 tons, from Colombo,
Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is
secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement)
will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London, other Cargo for London &c. will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S.
Egypt, due in London on 18th May, 1907.

Passengers will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents
and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1907.

CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. COMPANY.
NOTICE.

THE Steamer

"MARIE"
will be despatched for SALINA CRUZ,
MEXICO, via MOJI, JAPAN, on the 25th
March, 1907.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. Co.,
Hoi Jai Manshih.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1907.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
BETWEEN HONGKONG, CALLAO
AND IQUIQUE VIA
JAPAN PORTS.

Will be sent to VALPARAISO if sufficient
inducement.

Steamers To sail
"GLENFARG" 4,000, March 26, at Noon
"KASATO MARU" 6,100, April 25, at Noon
Taking Freight and Passengers to other
Eastern and Western Coast ports of South
America in connection with Steamers of the
Pacific S. N. Co.

The above Steamers have splendid Accom-
modation and are fitted throughout with
Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is
carried on each boat.

K. MATSUDA,
Manager,
York Building.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1907.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, CALCUTTA,
BOMBAY, ADEN, DYE-
BOUTI, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLES, LONDON.

HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS,"

Captain Girard, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 2nd
April, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the
Australian line s.s. *Sydney* bound for Marseilles
via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *POLYNESIEN* 16th April.

S.S. *VILLE DE LA CIOTAT* 30th April.

S.S. *SALAZIE* 14th May.

S.S. *OCEANIE* 28th May.

S.S. *TOURANE* 11th June.

S.S. *AUSTRALIEN* 25th June.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1907.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,
VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Lyra 4,417 H.O. Armstrong 13th April

Shawmut 9,606 E. V. Roberts 1st May

Tremont 9,606 T. W. Garlick

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont*
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 7th March, 1907.

Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

| | One Case. | One Case. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Qts. | Pts. |
| COGNAC | \$21.50 | — |
| " | 19.00 | — |
| " | 16.00 | — |
| WHISKY, PALL MALL | 19.00 | — |
| " JOHN WALKER | 12.00 | — |
| " C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND | 10.00 | — |
| PORT WINE, INVALIDS | 19.00 | — |
| " DOURO | 13.00 | — |
| SHERRY, AMOROSO | 19.00 | — |
| " LA TORRE | 15.25 | — |
| BENEDICTINE, D.Q.M. | 38.50 | 40.50 |

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1906.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE.

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES



EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

Telephone 254.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOOBIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

| STOCKS. | NO. OF SHARES. | VALUE. | PAID UP. | POSITION AS PER RESERVE. | LAST REPORT AT WORKING ACCOUNT. | LAST DIVIDEND. | APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT ON LAST YEAR'S DIV. | CLOSING QUOTATIONS. |
|--|-------------------|------------|------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|
| BANKS. | | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | £125 | £125 | \$11,000,000 \$250,000 \$12,735 \$150,000 | \$1,711,358 | £1.15/- and bonus of £1 @ Ex. 2 3/4 = \$12.33 making \$10.84 for 1906 | 4 1/2 | \$800 London 2/10 1/2 |
| National Bank of China, Limited | 9,025 | £7 | £6 | | \$74,099 | \$2 (London 1/6) for 1903 | | \$5 |
| MARINE INSURANCES. | | | | | | | | |
| Canton Insurance Office, Limited | 1,000 | £250 | \$50 | \$1,075,000 \$2,000,000 | \$233,638 | \$20 for 1905 | 6 1/2 | 1200 |
| North China Insurance Company, Limited | 10,000 | £15 | £5 | £110,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 30,000 | Tls. 185,529 | Final of 7/6 making 15/- for year ended 30.6.1906 | 6 1/2 | Tls. 80 sellers |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited | 2,400 | \$250 | \$100 | \$3,000,000 £20,000 £450,407 £175,137-15-11 £44,192-18-8 £800,000 £111,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$9,723,271 | Interim div. of 13/- for 1905 | 5 1/2 | 1840 buyers |
| Yangtze Insurance Company, Limited | 1,000 | £100 | \$60 | \$1,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$508,334 | 112 and 13 special dividend for 1904 | 9 1/2 | 1165 buyers |
| FIRE INSURANCES. | | | | | | | | |
| China Fire Insurance Company, Limited | 20,000 | \$100 | \$20 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$1,62,983 | \$6 and bonus \$1 for 1905 | 8 1/2 | \$90 |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited | 8,000 | \$250 | \$50 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$435,235 | \$40 for 1905 | 11 1/2 | \$342 |
| SHIPPING. | | | | | | | | |
| China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited | 10,000 | \$25 | \$25 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$365 | \$1 for 1906 | 5 1/2 | \$18 sellers |
| Douglas Steamship Company, Limited | 20,000 | \$50 | \$50 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Nil | \$2 1/2 per year ending 30.6.1906 | 7 1/2 | \$35 |
| Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. | 80,000 | \$15 | \$15 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | 120,170 | \$1 for 1st and half-year making \$2.00 for 1906 | 6 1/2 | \$20 1/2 buyers |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited | 10,000 | £10 | £10 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | £2,112 | 10/- @ ex. 2 1/2 1/4 = \$1.69 | 5 1/2 | \$80 sellers |
| Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited | 100,000 | £1.50 | £1.50 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 2,156 | Interim div. of Tls. 2 1/4 for 1906 | 6 1/2 | Tls. 5 1/2 sales |
| "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited | 100,000 | £1 | £1 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | 107,815 | 1/- (Coupon No. 7 for 1906) | 2 1/2 | Tls. 10 buyers |
| "Star" Ferry Company, Limited | 10,000 | £10 | £5 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$218 | \$1.5/- for year ending 30.4.1906 | 5 1/2 | \$50 |
| Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited | 10,000 | £1.50 | £1.50 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | 8,739 | Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906 | 11 1/2 | Tls. 55 buyers |
| MINING. | | | | | | | | |
| China Sugar Refining Company, Limited | 20,000 | £100 | £100 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | 40,974 | Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906 | 21 1/2 | \$100 |
| Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited | 1,000 | £100 | £100 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | 132,588 | \$1 for 1906 | 5 1/2 | \$21 |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited | 2,000 | £1.50 | £1.50 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 8,935 | Tls. 2 (8%) for year ending 30.6.1906 | 5 1/2 | Tls. 27 1/2 buyers |
| DOCKS, WHARVES & GOWNS. | | | | | | | | |
| Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited | 18,000 | £25 | £25 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | 64,124 | \$1.75 for year ending 31.1.1906 | 9 1/2 | \$184 |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. | 40,000 | £50 | £50 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$3047 | Final of 2/- making 5/- for 1906 | 5 1/2 | \$9 1/2 ex div. |
| Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. | 10,000 | £10 | £50 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$400,933 | \$6 for 2nd half-year making \$12 for 1906 | 9 1/2 | \$130 sellers |
| New Amoy Dock Company, Limited | 10,000 | £10 | £50 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$2,221 | \$1 for 1905 | 8 1/2 | \$12 |
| Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. | 25,000 | £100 | £100 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 3,997 | Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6 | 8 1/2 | Tls. 95 |
| Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited | 32,000 | £100 | £100 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 57,655 | Interim div. of Tls. 8 on account 1906 | 5 1/2 | Tls. 228 |
| Do. do. do. (new) | 2,500 | £100 | £100 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | none | none | | Tls. 218 |
| Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited | 2,500 | £100 | £100 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 30,000 | Tls. 18 for 1905 | 7 1/2 | Tls. 350 sellers |
| LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS. | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. | 25,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 15,000 | Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.7.07 | 6 1/2 | Tls. 100 buyers |
| Star House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) | 10,000 | \$25 | \$25 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$30,000 | \$3 for year ending 30.6.1906 | 10 1/2 | \$30 sellers |
| Central Stores, Limited | 6,000 | \$15 | \$15 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$1,000 | \$1.50 for 1906 | 10 1/2 | \$16 buyers |
| Do. (new issue) | 24,000 | \$15 | \$15 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$9,178 | None | | \$300 buyers |
| Do. (Founders) | 123 | \$15 | \$15 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$371 | \$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906 | 8 1/2 | \$118 sellers |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited | 12,000 | \$50 | \$50 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$26,075 | Final div. of \$31 making \$7 for 1906 | 6 1/2 | \$107 sa. & b. |
| Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. | 50,000 | £100 | £100 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$56,218 | Final of 6/- for 1905 | 10 1/2 | Tls. 15 1/2 |
| Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited | 9,000 | £25 | £25 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 19,935 | Final of \$6 making \$10 | 12 1/2 | \$80 |
| Hotel Metropole Company, Limited | 2,000 | £100 | £100 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$208,386 | 80 cents for 1906 | 7 1/2 | \$11 buyers |
| Umphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited | 10,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$50,000 | \$2 1/2 for 1906 | 6 1/2 | \$37 1/2 |
| Fowloon Land and Building Company, Limited | 6,000 | \$50 | \$50 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$1,089 | Final div. of Tls. 3 & bonus Tls. 1 1/2 (old sh.) & div. of 1/2 & bonus of 1/2 (new sh.) for 1906 | 7 1/2 | Tls. 30 1/2 sales |
| Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited | 25,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 860,493 | Final div. of \$2.10 making \$4.10 for 1906 | 8 1/2 | Tls. 63 sellers |
| Do. do. (new issue) | 25,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 25 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | none | | | \$50 |
| West Point Building Company, Limited | 12,500 | \$50 | \$50 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$1,519 | | | |
| COTTON MILLS. | | | | | | | | |
| Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. | 15,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 64,986 | Tls. 10 for year ending 31.10.1906 | 13 1/2 | Tls. 73 sales |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited | 125,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$21,600 | \$1 1/2 for the year ending 31.7.06 | 10 1/2 | \$12 |
| International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | 10,000 | Tls. 75 | Tls. 75 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 150,000 | Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%) | 9 1/2 | Tls. 67 sellers |
| Laoh-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. | 8,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 31,499 | Tls. 8 for 1906 | 7 1/2 | Tls. 105 sales |
| Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited | 2,000 | Tls. 500 | Tls. 500 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 23,217 | Tls. 10 for 1906 | 13 1/2 | Tls. 370 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited | 4,000 | \$100 | \$100 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | none | \$7 for 1906 | 8 1/2 | \$80 |
| Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited | 8,004 | £12 1/2 | £12 1/2 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$814 | 1 1/2 per share for 1905 | 8 1/2 | \$7 sellers |
| Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited | 1,200 | \$10 | \$10 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$9,000 | \$3 for 1905 | 10 1/2 | \$30 |
| China-Borneo Company, Limited | 60,000 | \$12 | \$12 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Nil | \$1 for 1904 | 10 1/2 | \$10 |
| China Flour Mill Co., Limited | 4,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 50,000 | Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 | 12 1/2 | Tls. 58 buyers |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited | 50,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | none | 60 cents for year ending 28.2.06 | 6 1/2 | \$6 sales |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. | 100,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$115,000 | \$1.30 for 1906 | 8 1/2 | \$161 |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited | 25,000 | \$7 1/2 | \$6 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$50,000 | 80 cents for year ending 31.7.1906 | 8 1/2 | \$19 sales |
| Green Island Cement Company, Limited | 200,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$411,000 | Final of \$12 making \$2.00 for 1906 | 10 1/2 | \$23 buyers |
| Hall & Holtz, Limited | 21,000 | \$20 | \$20 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$20,893 | \$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.06 | 10 1/2 | \$16 |
| Hongkong Electric Company, Limited | 60,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | none | \$1.00 for 10 months ending 28.2.06 | 7 1/2 | \$10 |
| Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd. | 1,250 | \$100 | \$100 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$50,000 | 65 cents for 10 months ending 18.10.05 | 10 1/2 | \$120 buyers |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited | 5,000 | \$25 | \$25 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$105,000 | Final of \$20 for 10 months ending 18.10.05 | 9 1/2 | \$247 1/2 |
| Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | 50,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$61,000 | Final of \$18 making \$2 for yr. ending 31.12.06 | 8 1/2 | \$21 buyers |
| Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited | 15,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$2,500 | \$9 for 1905 on 5 shares | 10 1/2 | \$10 |
| Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited | 25,000 | Ga. 100 | Ga. 100 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 547,504 Tls. 27,603 | Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year | 11 1/2 | Tls. 267 1/2 buyers |
| Philippine Company, Limited | 67,500 | \$10 | \$10 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | none | First interim dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 | 11 1/2 | \$5 buyers |
| Shanghai Gas Company, Limited | 24,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 100,000 | None | | Tls. 110 sellers |
| Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd. | 5,400 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 45,000 | Final of Tls. 31 and bonus of Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.06 | 15 1/2 | Tls. 39 |
| Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited | 4,500 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 37,000 Tls. 8,000 | Tls. 6 for 1904 | 11 1/2 | Tls. 118 sellers |
| Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited | 30,000 | Tls. 20 | Tls. 20 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 24,800 Tls. 50,000 | Interim div. of Tls. 5 account 1906 | 7 1/2 | Tls. 118 sellers |
| Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited | 8,175 7,300 | £20 £20 | £20 £20 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 190,000 | Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1906 | 7 1/2 | Tls. 300 buyers |
| South China Morning Post, Limited | 6,000 | \$25 | \$25 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | none | Interim div. of 5/- for 1 year 1906 | | Tls. 38 1/2 |
| Team Laundry Company, Limited | 20,000 | \$5 | \$5 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | none | Interim div. of 5/- for 1 year 1906 | | \$25 |
| Union Waterworks Company, Limited | 2,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 15,000 | None | | \$0 buyers |
| United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited | 9,900 | \$10 | \$10 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | Tls. 4,000 | Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6 | 7 1/2 | Tls. 100 buyers |
| Do. (Founders) | 100 | \$10 | \$10 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$25,000 | 70 cents for year ending 31.5.1906 | 8 1/2 | \$10 |
| Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited | 90,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$7,734 | Final of 3/- making 80 cents for the year ending 30th June, 1906 | 10 1/2 | \$12 buyers |
| William Powell, Limited | 15,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$2,000,000 £11,278 £15,527 £1,000,000 £370,449 £7,610 | \$4,500 | | | \$8 |
| DIVIDENDS PAYABLE. | | | | | | | | |
| China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. | | | | | | | 5 1/2 | March 27th |
| Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd. | | | | | | | 7 1/2 | March 27th |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited | | | | | | | 5 1/2 | April 1st |

The Hongkong Telegraph

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(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

NEW SERIES No. 5415

號十月二年三十三緒光

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907.

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815 THE ANNEX
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The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907.

SHANGHAI POLICE.

(18th March.)

In many respects the conditions existing in Shanghai are analogous to those prevailing in Hongkong, and for that reason interest will be attached to the annual report of the Acting Superintendent of Police in Shanghai on the character of the force during the past year. There is much similarity between the composition of the Shanghai force and that of Hongkong. It is composed of British, Indian and Chinese officers whose duties under the Municipal Council are identical to those required of the men in Hongkong. An excellent character is given to the European section of the police in Shanghai, the men being described as "steady and reliable," although it is stated that several had no previous experience of police work and are hardly of the best physique. A statement appears in the report which applies in every way to the position of the officer in Hongkong: "It is to the effect that: 'The condition of local living undoubtedly has a deterrent effect on young recruits, and unless they are looked after and led in the proper way they are likely to deteriorate considerably. This has been the case in a few instances and it only may be put down to the good example set to them by their seniors, and a knowledge on their part that good conduct and conscientious work will ensure rapid promotion and transfer to more congenial and responsible work.' As it stands the sentence seems to be unbalanced, but what we are more concerned with is the statement that "rapid promotion" is the lot of those who perform their work conscientiously. The cry of the Hongkong policeman is all the other way. His chances of promotion are few and far between, and we have been repeatedly requested to present the views of the men on the subject of promotion. A member of the force may be all that is required from the official standpoint; he may be deserving of every honour, but there stand in his way the heads of the departments who somewhat after the fashion of Tennyson's "Brook" go on forever. Naturally, the man of ability becomes disgusted and carries out his duties in the most perfunctory fashion. Fortunately, indeed, are the European constables of Shanghai in the knowledge that diligence and capacity ensure "rapid promotion." Reference is made to the strike which occurred among the Indian constables in September last, and it is stated that former discontent, which was fostered by a few Indians who were inflamed with a desire to make their fortunes in Siberia or America, has been satisfactorily settled, the ringleaders having been deported while the others expressed their regret for the occurrence. With regard to the Chinese constabulary, it is suggested that a recreation ground should be established for their exclusive use so that the esprit de corps of this branch of the service may become something more than a mere figure of speech. It is interesting to read that an opportunity was presented during the year of obtaining a draft of men from the disbanded 1st Chinese Regiment of Weihaiwei, but it was not availed of, for the reason that, although their excellent military training and discipline were undoubted, they were uneducated men, unable to read or write, and experience of more than 20 enlisted previously had shown them unsuited in other ways for police work. In other words, they might be admirable soldiers but as guardians of the peace they were useless. On the whole, the report on the Shanghai police is creditable to the force, but we should like to know whether there are any grievances among the men—as there are in Hongkong—which require ventilation.

THE NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

(19th March.)

The negotiations for a new Japanese loan of £23,000,000, which have been in progress in London and Paris for some time past, have, as reported by Reuters, now come to a successful conclusion. Japanese despatches confirm the statement, and further report that on the 6th inst., Mr. Takahashi, the Japanese Financial Agent in London, telegraphed that the contract for the loan had been signed. The rate of interest agreed upon is 5 per cent, and the issue price £995, the actual amount receivable by the Japanese Government being £954. The term of redemption is 40 years from the date of issue. The negotiations for the conversion loan have not been all plain sailing. They experienced one hitch. On the authority of an official connected with national finances, a Tokyo dispatch stated that not only the prestige of the Japanese Government, but the circumstances in which the Empire is placed, would not allow of an indefinite postponement of the negotiations. Mr. Takahashi, the financial agent in London, was therefore making every possible effort to push on the negotiations. The schemes of the opposition syndicate at one time proved a success temporarily, but as the true facts of the financial position of Japan had been made clear, the market for Japanese Bonds in Europe considerably improved. The final success of the negotiations has since been announced. The negotiations for the loan have

come to a successful conclusion, an Imperial Ordinance was issued announcing that a 5 per cent. loan of £23,000,000 in English currency would be issued in accordance with Law No. 1 of 1904 and Law No. 12 of 1905 for the purpose of redeeming the 6 per cent. bonds of £22,000,000 raised in May and November, 1904, at London and New York. Underwriters of the new bond issue have been appointed at London and Paris. It is further announced that the principal of the new Bonds will be redeemed on March 12th, 1947, at face value. The Government, however, reserves the right of redeeming wholly or in part the Bonds at any time at its discretion after March 12th, 1922. In such case, the fact will be advertised in the newspapers six months previously. The Bonds will be issued to "bearer" without the name of the holder being inscribed thereon. The interest on the bonds will be paid on March 12th and September 12th every year for the preceding six months. The issue price of the Bonds will be £995 for £1,000 face value. The 6 per cent. Bonds issued in May and November, 1904, at London and New York may be tendered in payment of the subscription for the new Bonds. In such cases the 6 per cent. Bonds will be accepted at face value. A notification has been issued by the Finance Department in Tokio, stating that the 6 per cent. Bonds to the amount of £22,000,000, in English currency issued in May and November, 1904, will be redeemed on September 10th next, and the holders of the Bonds will be paid the amount represented by the Bonds, together with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum up to the date on which the Bonds are redeemed. Holders of Bonds are requested to present them to the branch office of the Special Bank in London, and the agency of the same bank in New York before payment falls due. The Japan Chronicle learns from vernacular contemporaries that the issue of the new Bonds has been undertaken in London by the Specie Bank, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and Par's Bank, and in Paris by the Rothschilds. The commission receivable by the syndicate is 4 per cent, and the actual amount receivable by the Government is £954. By the conversion of the 6 per cent. Bonds, says our Kobe contemporary, the Japanese Government will save ¥1,660,000 per annum in interest. The principal motive which has prompted the Government to hasten the issue of these Bonds, even by raising the rate of interest from 4 to 5 per cent. (4 per cent. was originally fixed in the Imperial Ordinance when the issue of the Bonds to the amount of £50,000,000 the year before last for the conversion of the 6 per cent. Bonds was authorised) is the rapid approach of the time fixed for the redemption or conversion of many Bonds issued in connection with the war, and it has therefore become necessary for the Government to convert the 6 per cent. Bonds without delay.

DOCKING COMPETITION.

(21st March.)

As shipping in the East increases so does the enterprise of the various communities in the principal ports expand in order to meet the growing demands of the tens of millions of tons of shipping entering and clearing the principal gateways to the Farther East each year. It will have been seen that, within the past ten years, docking accommodation in Oriental ports and in Japan has not only kept up with the growing demands of the times, but the various schemes of extensions and enlargement of existing facilities and the plans for the provision of new docks and shipyards may be said to be actually well ahead of any demand that may arise in the near future in Far Eastern shipping centres. The great development in what was once a very profitable enterprise naturally has created a spirit of competition which, so long as it is conducted within reasonable limits, might redound to the benefit of trade; but when this rivalry is carried to extreme limits it is doubtful if much good will result to the establishments more immediately concerned in what must eventually prove a disastrous fight for supremacy. At the last meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. the chairman had occasion to refer to the tonnage of naval and mercantile shipping handled by his company. While there was a gratifying increase in the tonnage of the latter, he pointed to the falling off in the former due to the arrival, so it was stated, of the mammoth drydock at Cavite. It is no doubt true that American warships used to be good patrons of the Hongkong Dock Co., and the docking of the U.S. fleet in these waters materially swelled the statistical returns of the company. It is, however, a well-known fact that it is not the docking, scraping and cleaning alone of the vessels that contribute the largest profits of any dock company; but these are derived for the most part from extensive repairing jobs. In the latter direction, let alone the exceptional facilities the local establishments possess for ordinary docking, the yards at Kowloon enjoy a reputation as being second to none, and surely surpassing most in the East. The electrical equipments and labour-saving appliances which are now completely installed in the various workshops at Kowloon were expected to materially reduce the cost of labour and so place the local yard in a position to successfully compete against its rivals not so up to date with their plants, nor as efficiently provided to cope with extensive repairs and in an expeditious manner. Yet in spite of the considerable outlay which the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. has incurred in equipping its splendid workshops, the local yard has had twice within the past year suffer ignominious defeat at the hands of our Southern rivals in the matter of preparing for the United States Government. We need not recall the fact how the Hongkong Pagar Dock Board Co. successfully obtained the contract for over a hundred thousand dollars for repairing the U.S. transport *McClure* by public competition against Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan. Within the past week another victory has been scored by Singapore, over the Northern rivals—the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., and the Uraga Dock Co. of Japan. Bids were called by the Philippine Government for repairs to the transport *Wright*. Tenders were opened at the office of the Chief Quartermaster on the morning of the 15th inst. There were four tenders submitted, none being received from Manila. We give the bids and amounts thereof as follows:—
"Tanjong Pagar Dock Board, Singapore, \$35,500 for the repairs to be finished in three months.—This concern offers \$400 for the old boilers; 21 cents per pound for the copper, brass, and 1 cent per pound for the steel and iron; promises to finish the work in 5 1/2 months.
The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, (supplementary bid of the Uraga Dock Company of Japan, the first bid not having arrived in time), \$39,666, the work to be finished in 11 months.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, \$39,205, work to be finished in 7 months; \$740 for the old boilers; 13 cents per pound for the copper; 12 cents for the brass and 1 cent for the iron and steel.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company \$38,322, work to be finished in 7 months; \$413 for the old boilers; 17 cents per pound for the copper; 23 cents for the brass and 1 cent for the iron and steel.
The amounts quoted were in United States currency. The award has since been made. It is already stated the docks at Singapore, wrested the contract from Hongkong which in point of time and cost underbid the Docks at Shanghai and in Japan. It is well to observe that the figures submitted by the three Northern Companies were well within a thousand dollars (gold) of each other; yet Singapore has been able to underbid all the three by a large margin; with cost of labour in the Straits ruling far higher than in Hongkong and with machinery and appliances admittedly inferior to those with which the Hongkong yard is equipped. Has the Tanjong Pagar Board begun to pursue a ruinous race for supremacy in order to justify the expropriation of the company by the sister Colony? If so, we should be sorry to see a Government institution—for that is what Tanjong Pagar practically is to-day—seek to outstrip its commercial neighbours at the cost of the ratepayers in the Straits Settlements.

BRITISH BENEVOLENCE AND JAPANESE ENTERPRISE.

(22nd March.)

While we cannot but admire the pertinacity of the Japanese in improving the financial condition of the country and stimulating manufactures, either by the imposition of protective tariffs against the admission of foreign products likely to compete with the native articles, or the granting of substantial subsidies, we cannot be blind to the fact that the majority of the advantages conferred on the Japanese by British financiers are directly responsible for any stagnation which may exist in the output of Hongkong manufactures. A number of loans were negotiated by the Japanese Government on the London market—as well as in New York and Paris—ostensibly for the purpose of readjusting the general financial situation of the country after the war—and the money, which was readily forthcoming, was brought to Japan to equalise the monetary losses entailed by the conflict in Manchuria. But while the idea of borrowing British and other foreign loans was supposed to be connected with the operation of national projects, such as the working of the railways and other undertakings which have been taken over by the Government, it is a well-known fact that much money has been diverted for the benefit of Japanese manufacturers who are engaged in direct opposition to the British Colonies in the East. In one way or another the interests of the Japanese merchants and traders are bolstered up by a paternal Government, which is clearly opposed to alien competition. The gates of Japan are closed as far as possible against the entrance of foreign products; privileges are granted to the promoters of local enterprises which have the firm effect of forming a practically impassable barrier. There is not an industry of any importance in Japan which has not been favoured at the expense of the foreign trader, and even Corea and Manchuria have been kept within the limits of Japanese exporters. All this has been rendered possible by the acquisition of liquid funds which have enabled the State bank to furnish on demand, ready supplies to meet current expenses so that Japan on emerging from a costly war, without receiving a penny in the way of indemnity, has been enabled, by the curious failure of London underwriters to grasp the trend of the position, to commence trade operations with a full exchequer and increased energy. In other words, the British financial world has actually been the means of subsidising Japanese industries at the expense of their own kind and in the Far East. Of course, they doubtless never gave a thought to this aspect of the situation, but that is the result that it found to flow from the philanthropic efforts of British and other magnates of high finance in response to the appeals issued by the Japanese Government. Since that money has arrived in Japan, there has been a distinct and definite movement to exclude foreign capital from all undertakings of any size and importance in the island Kingdom. When a private company conceives it possible to extend its operations by the introduction of additional capital, it is advised to apply to the Japanese banks prior to endeavouring to obtain extraneous assistance. And, of course, where the direct route is able to show the possibilities and potential value of their schemes the banks are prepared to provide the necessary cash which has been obtained from abroad, and which will not have to be repaid for a matter of forty years. While British investors allow British enterprises to languish, they are directly assisting the Japanese to become, in still greater degree, the commercial masters of the Far East. What with steamship subsidies and Government recognition in one shape or another when foreign competition is deemed likely to prevail, there would seem to be a big future for Japanese commercial and shipping firms. It was only the other day that the announcement was made that Japanese steamers are to make a bid for the carrying trade of Hongkong and Canton. That trade was developed and encouraged, in the first instance at least, largely by the energy of British investors and companies, but who shall say that they will succeed in retaining it in their hands against the subsidised vessels of the Japanese mercantile marine fleet? Again, local industries have been stifled of late years by the lack of ready cash to develop their powers. In the case of Hongkong the pinch has been felt, and the effect of the penalising of Hongkong manufacturers through the subsidising of Japanese undertakings has not yet fully been appreciated. One instance of many may be quoted. For the third time additional capital has been called for in order to develop an enterprise which has manifest possibilities of extension—the Green Island Cement Company. The firm of general managers is desirous of increasing the capital to \$4,000,000. The scheme is admirable in every respect, but it means that a large proportion of the liquid money possessed by the shareholders will be absorbed in the undertaking. Whereas, if the firm were accorded the facilities which the financiers at home grant the Japanese at a cheap rate of interest they would be in a position to carry their plans into execution without trenching on the current capital of the Colony. In these and other ways, the position of local companies is by no means enviable and is apt to become less so as the year wears to a close.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ADMISSION OF THE PRESS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 18th March.
11.10 a.m.

Among the resolutions to be brought forward at the annual meeting of ratepayers on the 20th inst., is one for the admission of representatives of the Press and the public to the regular meetings of the Municipal Council.

RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

THE POLICE FORCE.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION APPOINTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 21st March.
11.45 a.m.

At a meeting of the ratepayers held yesterday afternoon the resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the Police Force of the Settlement was carried subject to an amendment vesting the appointment of the members of the Committee in the hands of the Municipal Council.

The resolution, of which notice had been given, relating to the appointment of a Captain Superintendent of Police was withdrawn.

The third resolution provided for the admission of the Press to the regular meetings of the Council. It was carried by a show of hands. When a poll was demanded, however, the resolution was lost by 858 to 267 votes.

The fourth resolution was in respect to the sale of the Electricity Department to a private company. The motion was defeated.

The bye-law framed by the Council regarding the issue of licences for the sale of fire-arms was carried.

SHANGHAI RIOT CLAIMS.

OBJECTION BY THE TAOTAI.

TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION IN PROTEST.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd March.
11.15 a.m.

The Taotai at Shanghai has tendered his resignation to the Imperial authorities in consequence of the Waitupu having acknowledged the principle of the claims for indemnity by those who suffered in the recent riot.

SHUM REDIVIVUS.

PROTESTS AGAINST FRENCH PLANS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd March.
11.15 a.m.

The Viceroy of Yunnan province has written to the Chinese authorities at Peking protesting against the arrival of French troops at Mengtze.

THE "WU ON" STRANDED.

TAOTAI OF NANNING SHIPWRECKED.

Wuchow, 22nd March.
News was received in Wuchow this morning of the wreck of the stern wheeler steam launch *Wo On*, which struck a rock at the Pan Tan rapids, a day's journey below Nanking. The *Wo On* was chartered by the Nanning Taotai T'eng, to convey him and his wife down to Wuchow. All went well till the above rapids were reached and then the launch had the misfortune to strike against a rock and foundered shortly afterwards. The Taotai and all on board luckily managed to make the shore so that there are no casualties. A telegram was received here to send up a Government launch to bring the Taotai down to Wuchow. A launch was accordingly despatched for, arriving this morning. Taotai T'eng was until recently Taotai of Wuchow, but on the opening of Nanning, he was appointed to the new post, and was succeeded here by Taotai Wang.

DEATH OF MR. HUNG FUN SAM.

A WELL-KNOWN RESIDENT.

It is with much regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Hung Pun Sam, a Chinese gentleman, who was well known among the European communities in Hongkong and at Canton. The late Mr. Hung took place at the residence of the deceased in Chan-cery Lane last evening at six o'clock. The late Mr. Hung was first educated at the Diocesan Boys' School which he subsequently left to obtain a course of instruction under the late Dr. Stewart at the Government Central School (now Queen's College). Possessed of a good knowledge of the English language, both written and colloquial, and having a profound knowledge of his own mother tongue, Mr. Hung, upon leaving school, accepted a position in the Government service as junior interpreter at the Magistracy. His efficiency soon earned him rapid promotion until he attained the senior interpretership. After fifteen years' service, he resigned office to enter into business on his own account in Hongkong and at Canton. His commercial pursuits on occasion necessitated long periods of residence at the latter port where he was constantly brought in to touch with the foreign community by whom he was very favourably known. At no time of a robust constitution, the deceased gentleman had the misfortune of falling a victim to tuberculosis five years ago. Since then he had been ailing off and on, but it was not until a month ago that he had actually taken to bed. The insidious disease had already taken a firm hold of his impaired health and never again recovering strength he passed away quietly, as stated, at six o'clock last evening, a victim to the dreaded "white plague." The late Mr. Hung was forty-nine years of age at the time of his death; he leaves a widow and five children to mourn his loss. One of his sons, Mr. Hung Kwok Leung, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in July last year and is pursuing his legal studies in England with considerable distinction.
The funeral took place this afternoon at the Colonial Cemetery and was very largely attended by the entire Eurasian community, including also a large number of Chinese friends and prominent European citizens. The coffin was literally covered with a profusion of beautiful wreaths which testified to the universal esteem in which the deceased was generally held in the Colony.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CRAIK CHILDREN'S FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Dear Sir—I enclose a further list of subscribers' names to the above fund which you will oblige by publishing in your paper.
The Committee thank you for the interest you have taken in the above fund, and are cognisant of the fact that you have greatly assisted the augmentation of this fund by your kindness in inserting these lists from time to time.
The Fund is now closed.—Thanking you again,
I remain, etc.,
H. H. BAXTER.

Kowloon Dock Reading & Recreation Club,
Kowloon Dock, 22nd March, 1907.

Amount previously acknowledged \$271.
Messrs. Macdonald & Co. 100
Mr. W. C. J. 100
2nd Subscription from members of
the Club 100
Total 471
H. H. BAXTER, Secretary.
Kowloon Dock Reading & Recreation Club,
Kowloon Dock, 22nd March, 1907.

THE CHINA FLOUR MILL
CO. LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twelfth general meeting of shareholders in the China Flour Mill Co., Ltd., was held at the office of the general managers, Shanghai, on the 15th inst. There were present Messrs. A. McCleod (Chairman), H. J. Such and Walter Schaff, directors; Messrs. E. O. Arbuthnot, A. C. Hunter, F. W. Barff and Chang Yook-ching, representing 19,924 shares.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the chairman said:—
Gentlemen, A sufficient number of shareholders now being present to constitute a quorum, we will commence the business we have to do this afternoon. The report and accounts for the year ending December 31, 1906, have been circulated among the shareholders for some little time and no doubt you will follow the usual custom and allow us to take the report. The directors regret that they do not show a more satisfactory result, but as I will explain later on we have had a very difficult year and there is perhaps reason for congratulation that at any rate the year's operations do not show a loss upon the working. You will see from the accounts that the credit balance of Profit and Loss account amounts to Tls. 74,665.52, of which we propose to write off Tls. 7,465.52 to construction account and carry forward to new account Tls. 67,200.00, I think, gentlemen, that is a very satisfactory result, but I would wish to say a few words regarding what has been done during the last year in our business. Reviewing the work done by the mill during last year, we find that the first months were fairly satisfactory, both from the working point of the mill and the financial results obtained thereby. After the first quarter of the year, work had to be stopped at intervals to allow of the erection of machinery in connection with the reconstruction of the mill. The directors had hoped that the reconstruction would be carried through by the time at which the new crop was expected to be available for milling purposes. However, this could not be carried through the erection of the machinery and especially the erection of the new steam power plant took considerably more time than expected. When the reconstruction had been finished it was found that the floods which are responsible for the famine now raging in our neighbouring provinces had played such havoc with the wheat crop, that the price of wheat rose to a prohibitive figure and that the quality of the wheat available for milling was of a poor quality. It will easily be understood that working under such adverse circumstances, the directors and the staff of the mill have had a most anxious time during the year under review. As regards the reconstruction of the mill and the new steam power plant the directors are pleased to report that their expectations have been fully justified. The quality of the flour above a marked improvement and this is readily recognized by our buyers. We may safely say that our flour of four and five now as good as any imported flour and better than the best grades of flour turned out by local mills. The steam power plant is on the most modern lines and has proved such a success that in spite of the addition of milling machinery, we are now able to use one boiler only thereby making a considerable saving in fuel. The directors afforded the shareholders an opportunity of ascertaining for themselves the great improvements arrived at by inviting them to the mill towards the end of last year, and I may safely say that those shareholders who availed themselves of the opportunity were well satisfied. If the fact is taken into consideration that during last year the mill worked only about 100 full days it is not surprising to find that a dividend for last year is out of the question. It is anyhow gratifying to find that from the results obtained we are able to propose to write off already from reconstruction account Tls. 7,465.52, the balance of Tls. 8,060.85 will be written off as soon as our stock of flour allows. We may tell you that it has found buyers since the stock-taking at prices very considerably above those at which they were valued on December 31. The mill is working satisfactorily now with a fair margin of profit. In conclusion I should like to express our thanks to the able and hard work done by our head miller, Mr. Watson, and his staff. Since the accounts have been closed, I am happy to be able to inform you, the conclusion of the mill until the middle of May, has been sold at a profit margin of 10 per cent. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any question which shareholders may wish to put.

There being no question the following resolutions were put and carried—
That the report and accounts as presented be passed. Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. H. J. Such.
That the nomination and re-election of Mr. Charles Rayner as a director of the Company be confirmed. Proposed by Mr. F. O. Arbuthnot, seconded by Mr. F. W. Barff.
That the appointment and re-election for 1907 of Mr. A. R. Leake as auditor be confirmed. Proposed by Mr. E. O. Arbuthnot and seconded by Mr. Barff.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, that concludes the business of the meeting. I am very much obliged to you for your attendance and hope when we meet this time next year we shall be in a position to declare a dividend.—N. C. D. News.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FORGERY.

The March Criminal Sessions opened at the Supreme Court this morning, His Honour the Chief Justice presiding. The first case called was that of To In, alias Ah Sam, and Yeung Min, charged with forgery. The Hon. Mr. Gompertz, Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. G. E. Murray, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, Crown Solicitors, prosecuted.

The following jury were empanelled: Messrs. Ernest Northworthy Tarrant (foreman), Frederick Carr-Kendall, Tom Lloyd Harrison, Carl Julius Schmidt, Edward Charles Wilks, Alfred Gregory and Felix Lowe. Prisoners first pleaded guilty, but afterwards altered their plea to not guilty.

The Attorney General said that the charges against the prisoners were that on the 25th February last they forged an order for three cases of mushrooms, with intent to defraud the said W. Kea. They went to get the other cases, but in the meantime the order had been altered in the minds of the salesman of the Hip Lo firm, the holder of the boxes, and he sent two other cases, the first of which was a what at Wing Lok Street. Inquiries were made of W. Kea and it was ascertained that the delivery orders were not signed or chopped by that firm. The arrest of the two men followed, and on the second defendant was found another delivery order. Evidence was then adduced in support of the above statement. The case being con-

cluded, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty for the first prisoner, who was accordingly discharged. The second prisoner was found guilty, but the jury recommended him to mercy on account of his youth (19 years).

His Honour said the case was a very serious one, but he could not disregard the recommendation of the jury and passed a sentence of twelve months' hard labour.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.
—Lo Wai was next arraigned on the charge of cutting and wounding one Chan Wong Kwai, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. Prisoner pleaded guilty.

The Attorney General said that the prisoner and the complainant were both prisoners in Victoria Gaol. On the 22nd February, without any apparent reason, the prisoner suddenly seized the chopper produced, and cut the tendons severely on the neck, so that the tendons were severed, and the medical evidence showed that the prisoner was maimed and would be lame for life. There was no evidence of provocation, and it was understood that the cutting was the result of a former quarrel. Prisoner was then sentenced to two years' hard labour.

LARCENY.
The next case was a charge of larceny against one Yim Yung, the same jury being empanelled.

The Hon. the Attorney General briefly outlined the case. He said that on the 1st February, 1906, the prisoner, who was a house-boy employed at Robinson Road, went to No. 1, Lochiel Terrace and said he wanted to see the No. 1 boy, Leung. The No. 1 boy, Wong Kim, said Leung was out. Prisoner then asked for Leung's key, and Wong told him that Leung had taken them with him when he went out. Prisoner then went into the boy's room, and Wong followed him. Then the prisoner suddenly seized Wong and tied him down to the bed, covering his head over with a quilt. While Wong was so lying on the bed he heard a box being forced open, and some glass broken.

He managed to get his head free of the quilt and saw the prisoner ransacking the premises. Seeing he was observed, prisoner seized a piece of iron and said he would stab Wong to death if he interfered with him. Prisoner then went away carrying a bundle, and when Leung returned it was discovered that \$10 in banknotes and \$64 worth of clothing had been stolen. A report was made to the police and the prisoner was arrested.

Evidence was adduced in corroboration of the above statement. After the tiffin adjournment, the Attorney General briefly reviewed the evidence for the prosecution, and then the prisoner called Mr. J. M. Alves as a witness on his behalf. Mr. Alves gave strong testimony as to the prisoner's honesty during a term of eighteen months' service. Mr. Alves then gave similar testimony, but said he did not remember seeing prisoner on that day—the 1st February. After his Honour had summed up, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned till 10.30 a.m. to-morrow.

CLAIM FOR GOODS SOLD.

COMPANY SUES A DIRECTOR.

In Summary Jurisdiction on the 21st inst., before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, the Sam Choy Brick, Tile and Timber Company, Ltd., of No. 150, Queen's Road West, timber and brick dealers, sued Lau Chu Ting, trading as Yi Shun, and the Yi Shun firm, of No. 353, Queen's Road West, for recovery of the sum of \$7,000, being the balance due by the defendant for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff, after waiving the sum of \$5 in order to bring the claim within the jurisdiction of this Court.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appeared for the defendant. The managing director of the plaintiff company said his firm supplied goods to defendant. The bill produced was his company's bill for goods sold and delivered. The money was still due and owing.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro said his company was registered under the Companies Ordinance. They were not carrying on business now. Mr. d'Almada e Castro said the Company ceased to work on two years ago, but the accounts were to be collected afterwards.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro: Were you not fined at the Police Court under that Ordinance? Only for not giving notice of removal of the shop. The Company was wound up voluntarily.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro: Was it voluntarily? Witness: I don't understand.

His Honour: Oh, yes he does; he understands quite well. Repeat the question.

Witness: It was not agreed to wind up the company. It was not settled that they would do so. They wished to do so. There was a meeting to wind up, but nothing was settled.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro: When was that meeting held? Witness: Two months ago.

His Honour: What? Two months ago. Yes.

Isn't Mr. Lau Chu Ting a director of the company?—Yes.

Have you the permission of the directors to bring this suit?—Yes.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing produced a book and showing it to plaintiff, asked him what the book was.

Witness said the book contained the minutes of the meeting for the purpose of winding up the company. That meeting was held in January, 1905.

His Honour: Then it was two years and two months ago—not two months as you said just now. Who is the defendant?

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: He is a director of the company.

His Honour: Then the company is suing one of its own directors?

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Yes, my Lord.

His Honour: Then the other directors have passed a resolution to sue.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Yes.

His Honour: Where is that resolution?

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: We can produce it.

His Honour: Then I'll adjourn the case till the amount of balance of account is produced by plaintiffs to defendant on various dates.

Mr. H. R. Holmes appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, was listed to represent the defendant.

Mr. Holmes said that there was every chance of this matter being settled, and he would ask that it be adjourned for that purpose.

His Honour: But I see Mr. Goldring is down for the defence (where is he)?

Mr. Holmes: Mr. Goldring is in Canton, my Lord, and his partner Mr. Barlow is unwell, and unable to appear.

His Honour: That is so, my Lord, but in view of the probability of settlement I would ask for the adjournment.

His Honour: Alright, it can stand till Friday, and go into that day's list.

Mr. Goldring: As your Lordship pleases.

SUITS FOR AN ACCOUNT.
WAS THERE ANY BUSINESS?

At the Supreme Court on the 21st inst., before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding in Summary Jurisdiction, Li Ho Shi, widow, of No. 89 Market Street, sued Lam Cheung, of No. 143 Market Street, carpenter, for an account.

The plaintiff, Li Ho Shi, as executrix of the late Li Wai, claimed from defendant as manager of the Chan Sing Cheong, of No. 43, Cooke Street, the lodgings-house-keepers' and contractors' business, formerly carried on by Li Wai, deceased, an account of the business and for payment of the same.

The said Li Wai, the defendant, of all money found to be due to her by such account.

Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Otto Kong Sing, representing the defendant.

Mr. Holmes stated briefly the cause of action, and said the defendant is the manager of the business.

His Honour: Was, you mean?

Mr. Holmes: I understand that he is still managing the business as manager of the Chan Sing Cheong.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: That's just it, my Lord. He is not and never was a partner.

His Honour: Well, do you admit that the plaintiff is the executrix?

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Oh, yes, my Lord. We don't deny that.

Plaintiff, called, spoke to the above facts, and said that defendant, Lam Cheung, was still managing the business which was being carried on at the same place, but the name had been changed to "Kwong Lai Cheong" without her knowledge. She did not know when the name was changed, but it was the same business.

Mr. Holmes: Who pays the rent? Witness: The business pays it. His Honour: How do you know? You don't know anything about the business.

Witness: Yes, I do.

Mr. Holmes: I'll put in the accountant, my Lord.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, cross-examining, said: Your son Li Hun brought a suit against Lam Cheung some months ago?

Witness: Yes.

His Honour: What became of the action?

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: They were dismissed, my Lord.

Mr. Holmes: I appeared in one action and I withdrew it because your Lordship said he was far too young to be a partner in the business.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Yes, because he admitted he hadn't two cents, so how could he be a partner? (To witness): Where do you work?—At home.

There was no capital in this business? Witness: Well, when work was done, and the bills were paid, there was money. The profits of the dock lived in the house.

Li Ho Shi, the account of the Chan Sing Cheong, said the business belonged to Li Wai, and he was the sole partner. He died two or three years ago. The business was a carpenter's, being chiefly for ships' work. The work was given by the Dock Company, and the bills for it paid every month. After Li Wai died Lam Cheung looked after the business which was still carried on under the same name until the 6th month of last year. Cross-examined, witness said Li Wai was a carpenter and used to work himself.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Yes, quite so; and the Chan Sing Cheong is a club, isn't it? Well there is a sign of the Chan Sing Cheong Club.

And the dock folks live there? Yes.

Are there is no work done there? Yes, the folks take their rice and then go to the docks to work.

Yes, quite so—and there is nothing to keep accounts for?—No.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing submitted that there was no business to give an account of. It was simply a sort of club, where a lot of carpenters lodged and chatted, and went to their work. Li Wai among the rest.

His Honour: What I want is to see the Letters of Administration.

Defendant called, denied that he owed the plaintiff any money, or had anything to give any accounts for.

The case was adjourned.

THE FLOUR CASE.

In Original Jurisdiction on the 21st inst., at the Supreme Court, before His Honour the Chief Justice, presiding, the case of the Fat Kee and another versus the Po On Insurance Company and others was called in which certain bags of flour were claimed by the plaintiffs from the defendants, the latter withholding same as there were other claimants for the flour.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, Crown Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. M. W. Slade, and Mr. H. G. Calhoun, instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, represented the defendants.

On taking his seat His Honour, addressing counsel, said he was sorry to call them there again, but he did not like to proceed to certify his judgment till every point was cleared up.

The points at which his Honour wished to hear further argument were: Assuming the Court to be of opinion that the same principle with regard to property passing only on the goods being ascertained to be applicable to a contract of sale.

I. Does the evidence of the facts, connected with the transaction, etc., in the godowns, apart from the documents, amount to an ascertainment of the bags of flour pledged?

II. Do the documents supply the deficiency, if any, in this evidence?

III. Is the possibility that the same flour may have been pledged both to Fat Kee and Yung Cheung, and also to the Yau On, and possibly also to Madame Mui, consistent with the condition that the flour must be ascertained?

Hon. Mr. Pollock: Does your Lordship wish the point dealt with as it is?

His Honour: Yes, I think that would be the best course.

Hon. Mr. Pollock, taking up the question of ascertainment, said that on every occasion when a loan was effected there was a distinct and separate transaction completed, and Kwong Yik Wo was interested in nearly all. There was nothing in the evidence to show that any of the parties were aware that any part of the flour in question was pledged to any other parties, nor was there anything to show that the godown keeper was aware of the various loans and he submitted that there was no reason why they should be aware of them.

These advances were made against the security of the bags of flour.

The bills of lading for the said bags were made out to the order of the plaintiffs respectively and were endorsed by them to the order of the said bank to hold as documents of title to the said tin, and as security for the advances. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Hong Kong, the defendant, was the agent of the plaintiffs for the purpose of getting out of payment of the said bills of exchange, and the bills of lading, and the said bank obtained delivery from the Kam Tak Tai firm, the agent of the plaintiffs' company in Hong Kong, of all the bags of tin without producing any bills of lading for the same, or any part of them. The plaintiffs gave express notice in writing to the defendants of the above

and assignment by the Bank. The plaintiffs' firm have received instructions from Bun Tin Kee and Thong Seng, to take legal proceedings for the recovery of the said bags of tin, and to use the names of the said Bun Tin Kee and Thong Seng for the purpose of such legal proceedings. Neither the Hong Kong Cheong nor the partners, nor any person or persons on their behalf have paid the purchase money or any part thereof. The plaintiffs, under the assignment claim to be entitled to the said bags of tin which are now stored in the Kowloon Wharf Company's godown, in the Tides of the said George Harvey Wakeman. They therefore claim a declaration that the plaintiffs company has a first charge on all the said bags of tin the value of \$42,881.15. These bags had been pledged to the Yau On in various amounts and for various sums.

Affidavits were filed in support of the above statements.

On the 14th December, 1904, the plaintiffs, Bun Tin Kee and Thong Seng, received telegrams from Hong Kong Cheong, of Hong Kong, directing them to purchase tin for them. The plaintiffs did so and shipped by the s.s. Wal-koon. The fraud referred to consisted in the fact that the Hong Kong Cheong concealed from the Kam Tak Tai the fact that the tin and the bills of lading therefor were pledged to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank as security for the price of the tin. The tin arrived in Hong Kong on the 7th January, 1905, but the plaintiffs could not say on what date the tin was delivered to Hong Kong Cheong.

For the defence the first paragraph of the statement of claim was admitted as was the second except for the reference to King Kee firm of whom they claimed they had no knowledge. They also say they had no knowledge of any contracts referred to in the third, fourth and fifth paragraphs, and consequently did not admit the same. Certain bills of lading were made out, and endorsed as mentioned in the claim and certain bills of exchange were made payable to the order of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank as mentioned. They admit that the Hong Kong Cheong obtained delivery of some tin from the Kam Tak Tai firm without producing bills of lading for some or paying the price thereof, but they do not admit that they were obtained fraudulently or without the plaintiffs' assent or authority, but say that the tin delivered did not comprise any part of the tin claimed by the defendants. They admit the payment of the money to the bank and the assignment by the latter of the documents to the plaintiffs, but the latter had no claim in priority to the defendants to the said tin, and said that the bank was guilty of negligence in not taking possession of the tin and not giving notice to the firms concerned of their claim. If the said Hoe Cuan firm paid the money to the bank which they alleged they did so by reason of their wrongful act in delivering the tin without production of the bills of lading, or payment of the price of the tin, and by reason of the legal proceedings which were about to be instituted against them by the bank for recovery of advances made to them by the bank.

The above was the defence of the Yau On, the first defendants.

The second defendant, King Kee, denied that the Hong Kong Cheong firm obtained the tin from the Kam Tak Tai firm by fraud. They also denied that the tin now in the Kowloon Godowns was the property of the plaintiffs, but were held as to 220 slabs, as security for a loan made King Kee to the Hop Yik firm.

The pleadings were then read and the Court adjourned.

THE YAU MATI MANS LAUGHTER CASE.

CASE OPENED.

The first day's hearing of the case in which four men—Yung, a hawker; Un Wai and Chan Chau, coolies; and Ng Wong, hawker No. 260, of Yaumati Police Station, are charged with the manslaughter of one Li Ching, deceased, was also selling vegetables. His stall was next to that of the witness. He had had good business that day and had sold all his vegetables. A coolie, whose name was not mentioned, but who, the witness said, was not in the dock, went up to deceased's stall and asked for the loan of an empty basket. He was refused, and there was some talk between the man and a fight started. A number of men, separating the fighters, when things looked bad. When they had been separated, E Hong, the man who had asked for the basket, said to deceased: "You have sold all your vegetables, neither will you lend me a basket. I'll C people to strike you." He then left. About fifteen minutes later he returned with twenty or thirty men. There was among that gang a constable in a Hong Kong uniform, who the witness said, on the 18th March, shortly after nine o'clock in the morning, the witness declared, he was at Mongkok selling vegetables. Li Ching, the deceased, was also selling vegetables. His stall was next to that of the witness. He had had good business that day and had sold all his vegetables. A coolie, whose name was not mentioned, but who, the witness said, was not in the dock, went up to deceased's stall and asked for the loan of an empty basket. He was refused, and there was some talk between the man and a fight started. A number of men, separating the fighters, when things looked bad. When they had been separated, E Hong, the man who had asked for the basket, said to deceased: "You have sold all your vegetables, neither will you lend me a basket. I'll C people to strike you." He then left. About fifteen minutes later he returned with twenty or thirty men. 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Shipping.
VESSELS IN PORT.
STRAMPER.
 Alcedo, Br. s.s., 983, 7% Co. Liverpool, 17th Mar.
 —Taal, Luton 14th Mar. Ballast—Order.
 Amara, Br. s.s., 1566, 7% Co. Mastock, 19th Mar.
 —Bairns, 1566, 7% Co.

America Maru, Jan. 22, 1860, Philip H. Goring,
 1st Mar.,—San Francisco 13th Feb., and
 Shanghai 11th Mar., Malle and Gen.—T.
 K. K.
 Avaton, Nor. 22, J. St. John, 21st Mar.,—
 Singapore 13th Mar., Ballant.—Master.
 Bandal Maru, Jap. 22, 1860, J. Mario, 20th
 Mar.,—Kobe and Nishi 14th Mar., Gen. and
 Lump Coal.—A. K. & Co.
 Belgravis, Ger. 22, 4802, Hildebrand, 22nd
 Mar.,—Singapore 13th Mar.,—Singapore 13th Mar.,—

Mar.—Singapore 15th Mar, Gen.—H. A. L.
 Benvenue, Br. s.s., 2,505, R. Krohn, 22nd Mar.—
 —London 3rd Feb, Gen.—G. L. & Co.
 Childar, Nor. s.s., 1,102, A. Augusten, 21st
 Mar.—Bangkok 11th Mar, and Swatow
 20th, Gen.—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.
 Cholsing, Ger. s.s., 1,221, S. Simonsen, 20th
 Mar.—Bangkok 10th Mar, Rica.—Order.
 Ephuse, Ger. s.s., 1,254, E. Schipper, 1st
 Mar.—Saigon 25th Feb, Gen.—H. A. L.
 Delta, Br. s.s., 4,743, C. L. Daniel, 22nd Mar.—
 —Bombay 5th Mar, and Singapore 17th

Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 (Dover, Nor. s.s., 735, L. Paulsen, 16th Mar.,—
 Bangkok 11th Mar., Rice.—Order.
 Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3035, R. Archibald,
 R.N.R., 11th Mar.,—Vancouver, B.C., 20th
 Feb., and Shanghai 9th Mar., Mails and
 Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
 Hangang, Br. s.s., 1,305, S. Wilde, 22nd Mar.,—
 Canton 21st Mar., Gen.—M. & Co.
 Heimdal, Nor. s.s., 761, S. A. Johnson, 21st
 Mar.,—Salmon 16th Mar., Rice and Paddy.
 Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
 Hella, Ger. s.s., 2,556, W. Metzenthin, 15th
 Mar.,—Kutchinoro 17th Mar., Coal.—H. A.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 730, E. Corelli, 15th Mar.,
—, 14th Mar., Ballast. —A.R. 24.
Hopang, Br. s.s., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 20th Mar.,
—Honga, 17th Mar., Coal —, M. & Co.
Joshin Maru, 17th Mar., 1,400, H. S. Smith, 20th
Mar. —Tamsui 17th Mar., Gen. —O. S. K.
Kramahad, Nor. s.s., 8, O. S. Shandans, 17th
Mar. —Saigon 12th Mar., Rice —Angaur,
Thoresen & Co.
Kweichow, Br. s.s., 1,215, Hooker, 22nd Mar.,
—Tientsin 13th Mar., Gen. —B & S.
Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,340, J. B. Jackson, 15th Mar.,
—Saigon 11th Mar., Rice and Gen. —Chin-
ness.

Collihan, Br. s.s., 3,222, J. C. Williamson, 21st
 Mar., Kuchinozu 16th Mar., Coal.—D.
 & Co. Ltd.
 Lowther Castle, Br. s.s., 2,968, Wm. Lightoller,
 R.N.R., 21st Mar., Japan via Shanghai
 and Foochow 19th Mar., Gen.—S., T. &
 Co.
 Loyal, Ger. s.s., 1,237, Nataniel, 16th Mar.,
 Java and Samarang 12th Mar., Sugar.—S.
 W. & Co.
 Macedonia, Br. s.s., 5,245, C. D. Bennett,
 R.N.R., 21st Mar., Shanghai 19th Mar.,
 Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 Maria Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 2,456, A. Ruop, 17th

Mar.—Kuchinotzu 12th Mar.; Conl.—M.
B. K.
Marie, Ger. s.s., 1569, J. Petersen, 16th Mar.;
Saigon 13th Mar., Rice and Paddy.—J. &
Co.
Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 831, N. Johnmann, 21st
Mar.; Haiphong via Peking and Hellow
20th Mar., Gen. and Pig.—J. & Co.
Oania, Br. s.s., 5676, W. C. Lycett, 20th Mar.,
—Sinhapore 14th Mar., Gen.—B. & S.
Nam Sang, Br. s.s., 2591, P. H. Rolle, 18th
Mar.; Calcutta via Penang and Singapore
12th Mar., Gen.—J., M. & Co.
Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1017, H. Demas, 22nd Mar.,
—Sinhapore 14th Mar., Gen.—B. & S.

Petchaburi, Ger. s.s., 170. C. Gosswich, 19th Mar.
— Bangkok 9th Mar., Rice and Kohlschang
17th, Ge. — M. & Co.
Progress, Ger. s.s., 687, H. Pahren, 19th Mar.
— Saigon 12th Mar., Rice and Gen. — S. &
Co. " "
Pronto, Nor. s.s., 838, T. Seeberg, 20th Mar. —
Boihow 18th Mar., Rice and Pig. —
Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.
Proteus, Nor. s.s., 1,034, N. C. Krabbe, 16th Mar.
— Bangkok 9th Mar., Rice and Gen. —
" "
River Clyde, Br. s.s., 2,265, J. Karr, 18th Mar.
— Barry Dock 9th Jan., Coal — Admiralty.
Romany, Br. s.s., 2,500, T. Powell, 21st Mar.
— Singapore 14th Mar., Petroleum —
Order.

Siberia, Am. s.s., 5,555, A. Zeeder, 20th Mar.—
San Francisco 21st Feb. and Shanghai
7th Mar., Mails and Gen.—P. M. 8: 30.
Simonsen, Dut. s.s., 1,200, T. C. Zaldershout,
22nd Mar.—Samangai, Pulo Laut 53th
Mar., Sugar.—Yuen Fat Hon.
Suez, Rus. s.s., 1,305, Klonsen, 11th Mar.—
Saigon 6th Mar. Rica.—Order.
Sun, A. Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,204, H. Yamaguchi, 15th
Mar.—Saigon 3rd Mar., Rica.—Gillman
& Co.
Sumatra, Br. s.s., 2,975, E. W. Bruce, 22nd
Mar.—London 6th Feb. and Singapore
16th Mar., Gen. P. & O. S. N. Co.
Tartar, Br. s.s., 7,768, E. Davidson, R.M.S., 15th
Mar.—Vancouver 14th Mar. and Shang-
hai 1st Mar., Gen. C. P. R. Co.
Tingsang, Br. s.s., 1,056, E. M. Reynolds, 22nd
Mar.—Saigon 16th Mar., Rica and Pudu.

—J. M. & Co.
 Tranquebar, Dan. s.s., 3, 24, F. Thomsen, 27th
 Mar.,—Shanghai 14th Mar., Gen.—M. &
 Co.
 Truett, Geo. s.s., 678, J. C. Haines, 22nd
 Mar.,—Haiphong 7th Mar., and Holbow
 21st, Gen.—J. & Co.
 Woolwich, Br. s.s., 1,845, A. Sisker, 20th Mar.
 —Salina Cruz (Mexico) 10th Feb., Ballast
 —C. S. S. Co.
 Yangmoo, Korean s.s., 2,457, K. Fojise, 27th
 Mar.,—Mojil 12th Mar., Coal.—M. B. K.
 Yiksang, Br. s.s., 1,236, Thomas, 16th Mar.,
 Saigon 11th Mar., Rica.—J. M. & Co.
 Yochow, Br. s.s., 1,500, J. H. Brown, 22nd
 Mar.,—Canton 11th Mar., Gen.—B. & S.
 Yuensang, Br. s.s., 1,128, T. M. Meyrick, 18th
 Mar.,—Manila 15th Mar., Gen.—J. M. &
 Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Norseman, Br yacht, 168, A. S. Gibbs, 1884
 Mar., from Manila,

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------|----|--------------|
| Kwongchow | ..... | At | Kowless Dock |
| Hongkong | ..... | 11 | 12 |
| Buenavista | ..... | 11 | 12 |
| Somerset | ..... | 11 | 12 |
| Z. Y. de Aldaco | ..... | 11 | 12 |
| T. H. de la | ..... | 11 | 12 |
| U. S. de la | ..... | 11 | 12 |
| Wongkol | ..... | 11 | 12 |
| Prize Sigismund | ..... | 11 | 12 |
| Harper | ..... | 11 | 12 |
| Tartar | ..... | 11 | 12 |
| H.M.S. Oiler | ..... | 11 | 12 |
| H.M.S. Tolstoy | ..... | 11 | 12 |
| Peng Fei | ..... | 11 | 12 |

Compass

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS:—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China
Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon,
China, Ceylon, India and the Far East
generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition
published for despatch by the homeward mail.
The daily is recommended as more generally
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or
America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate
reports of local occurrences, and of mat-
ters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best
medium for advertising in China. It circulates
largely among all classes of the community,
is the largest daily newspaper and has a
wider circulation than any journal in the Far
East.

Special attention given to effectively display-
ing advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are
instructed to display the advertisement, when
any effective style of type will be adopted.
This standard runs exactly eight lines to the
inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages
\$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements
can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach
the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than
noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements
will be repeated and charged for until counter-
manded.

JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

FIPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European
supervision, well turned out, free from errors,
and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on
application to

THE MANAGER.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.
1, Ice House Road,
Hongkong.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
SIGNALS.

A NEW CODE.

We have received from the Hongkong
Observatory a new code of meteorological
signals which comes into force at Hongkong
on New Year's Day. They are the same as
those at present in use at Shanghai, and will
be hoisted on the mast beside the time-ball at
Kowloon Point for the information of masters
of vessels leaving the port. They do not neces-
sarily imply that bad weather is expected. The
signals are as follows:—

A cone point upwards indicates a typhoon to
the North of the Colony.

A cone point upwards and drum below indi-
cates a typhoon to the North-East of the
Colony.

A drum indicates a typhoon to the East of
the Colony.

A cone point downwards and drum below
indicates a typhoon to the South-East of the
Colony.

A cone-point downwards indicates a typhoon
the South of the Colony.

A cone point downwards and ball below
indicates a typhoon to the South-West of the
Colony.

A ball indicates a typhoon to the West of
the Colony.

A cone point upwards and ball below indicates
a typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is
believed to be more than 300 miles away from
the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is
believed to be less than 300 miles away from
the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be
hoisted only when typhoons exist in such posi-
tions or are moving in such directions that in-
formation regarding them is considered to be of
importance to the Colony or to shipping leav-
ing the harbour.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

Two lanterns hoisted vertically indicate bad
weather in the Colony and that the wind is
expected to veer.

Two lanterns hoisted horizontally indicate
bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is
expected to back.

The signals are repeated on the flagstaff of
the Godown Company at Kowloon, and also,
by day-only, at the Harbour Office and on H
M's Receiving Ship.

LOCAL STORM-WARNINGS.

The Colony itself is warned of approaching
typhoons by means of the Typhoon Gun placed
at the foot of the mast, which is fired whenever
a strong gale of wind is expected to blow here.

NOTICE BOARDS.

Notice boards are placed at:—
Joint Cable Companies' Office.
Ferry Company's Pier, Ice House Street.
Blake Pier.
Post Office.
Harbour Office.
Ferry Company's Pier, Kowloon.

WEATHER-FORECASTS AND STORM-
WARNINGS are exhibited on the above boards
daily about 11 a.m., and also at other hours,
day or night, whenever necessary. Informa-
tion of importance is also issued by "Express."

THE CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER is exhibited at the same places daily
about noon. It contains observations made at
Hongkong and at a number of stations in the
Far East, together with Remarks, Weather-
forecasts, and information regarding the exist-
ence and movements of typhoons based thereon.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

Masters of vessels or their agents may,
whenever necessary, call at the Telegraph
Company's Office in Connaught Road and
send telegrams to the Observatory asking for
special information without charge. Such
inquiries may also be sent from the Police
Station at Kowloon Point which is connected
with the Observatory by telephone.

THE LAW OF STORMS.

Further information concerning the weather
to be expected while signals are hoisted, and
sailing directions, are given in "The Law of
Storms in the Eastern Seas."

F. C. FIDG

Acting Director
Hongkong Observatory, and January 1906.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADDOURIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5.

| STOCKS. | NO. OF SHARES. | VALUE. | PAID UP. | POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. | AT WORKING ACCOUNT. | LAST DIVIDEND. | APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT MARKET RATE. | CLOSING QUOTATIONS. |
|--|-------------------|----------|----------|---|------------------------------------|--|---|------------------------|
| BANKS. | | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | \$125 | \$125 | \$1,000,000 \$11,000,000 \$20,000,000 \$12,735 \$150,000 | \$1,721,558 | \$1.15/- and bonus of 1/4 @ Ex. 2/5/- \$24.33 making \$40.80 for 1906 | 41 % | \$300 London 2/10 |
| National Bank of China, Limited | 99,925 | £7 | £6 | \$1,775,000 \$200,000 \$150,000 | \$74,099 | \$2 (London 5/6) for 1905 | | \$51 |
| MARINE INSURANCES. | | | | | | | | |
| Union Insurance Office, Limited | 10,000 | \$250 | \$50 | \$1,075,000 \$200,000 | \$233,638 | \$20 for 1905 | 61 | \$290 |
| North China Insurance Company, Limited | 10,000 | £15 | £5 | Tls. 110,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000 | Tls. 185,529 | Final of 7/6 making 15/- for year ended 30.6.1906 | 6 % | Tls. 80 sellers |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited | 2,400 | \$250 | \$100 | \$3,000,000 £450,407 £125,137.15/- £41,521.15.8 | £2,702,271 | Interim div. of 1/3 for 1905 | 5 % | £835 buyers |
| Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited | 8,000 | \$100 | \$60 | \$800,000 \$111,278 \$15,527 \$1,000,000 \$370,449 \$7,616 | \$508,334 | £2 and 1/3 special dividend for 1904 | 91 % | \$165 buyers |
| FIRE INSURANCES. | | | | | | | | |
| China Fire Insurance Company, Limited | 20,000 | \$100 | \$20 | \$1,000,000 \$1,756,483 | 1,629,800 | \$2 and bonus \$1 for 1905 | 84 % | \$90 |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited | 8,000 | \$250 | \$50 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | \$2 for 1905 | 51 % | \$18 sellers |
| SHIPPING. | | | | | | | | |
| China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited | 20,000 | \$25 | \$25 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Interim div. of Tls. 2 1/2 for year ended 30.11.06 | 9 % | Tls. 51 sales |
| Douglas Steamship Company, Limited | 20,000 | \$50 | \$50 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Interim div. of Tls. 1 1/2 (Coupon No. 7) for 1906 | 61 % | Tls. 100 buyers |
| Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. | 20,000 | \$15 | \$15 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | 1/2 for year and half-year making \$2.00 for 1906 | 61 % | \$26 1/2 |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited | 10,000 | £10 | £10 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | 10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/16 = \$1.69 | 51 % | \$80 |
| Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited | 100,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Interim div. of Tls. 2 1/2 for year ended 30.11.06 | 9 % | Tls. 51 sales |
| Do. (Preference) | 100,000 | £1 | £1 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | 1/2 (Coupon No. 7) for 1906 | 21 % | Tls. 100 buyers |
| "Steel" Transport and Trading Company, Limited | 10,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | \$0.75 for year ending 30.11.1906 | 5 % | \$50 |
| "Star" Ferry Company, Limited | 10,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906 | 11 % | Tls. 55 buyers |
| Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited | 10,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905 | 21 % | \$118 1/2 |
| REFINERIES. | | | | | | | | |
| China Sugar Refining Company, Limited | 20,000 | \$100 | \$100 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Final of 8 1/2 for year ending 31.12.06 | 51 % | \$100 |
| Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited | 7,000 | \$100 | \$100 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Final of 8 1/2 for year ending 31.12.06 | 51 % | \$100 |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited | 7,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Final of 8 1/2 for year ending 31.12.06 | 51 % | \$100 |
| MINING. | | | | | | | | |
| Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. | 100,000 | £1 | £1 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Final of 1/- (No. 7) making 2/- for year | 5 % | Tls. 15.20 sales |
| Grain Consolidated Mining Company, Limited | 100,000 | G. \$10 | G. \$10 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Interim of 50 cents for account 1906 | 10 % | G. \$10 |
| Aust Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited | 50,000 | £1 | £1 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents | | 18 |
| DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS. | | | | | | | | |
| Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited | 18,000 | \$25 | \$25 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | \$7.75 for year ending 31.1.06 | 10 % | \$20 |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. | 40,000 | \$50 | \$50 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Final of 2 1/2 making \$5 for 1906 | 51 % | 10/- ex div. |
| Hongkong and Wharves Dock Company, Ltd. | 10,000 | \$50 | \$50 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | \$6 for 2nd half-year making \$12 for 1906 | 91 % | \$130 buyers |
| New Amoy Dock Company, Limited | 10,000 | \$50 | \$50 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | \$1 for 1905 | 84 % | \$12 |
| Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. | 15,700 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6 | 8 % | Tls. 100 sales |
| Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited | 32,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Interim div. of Tls. 8 on account 1906 | 51 % | Tls. 232 1/2 sellers |
| Do. do. (new) | 2,500 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | none | | Tls. 222 1/2 |
| Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited | 2,500 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Tls. 18 for 1905 | 71 % | Tls. 250 sellers |
| LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS. | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. | 25,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07 | 6 % | Tls. 100 buyers |
| Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) | 10,000 | \$25 | \$25 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | \$3 for year ending 30.6.1906 | 10 % | \$30 sellers |
| Central Stores, Limited | 6,000 | \$15 | \$15 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | \$1.80 for 1906 | 10 % | \$18 buyers |
| Do. (new issue) | 24,000 | \$15 | \$15 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | 7 % for 1906 | | \$16 buyers |
| Do. (Founders) | 113 | \$15 | \$15 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | None | | \$300 buyers |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited | 12,000 | \$50 | \$50 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | \$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906 | 81 % | \$118 |
| Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. | 10,000 | \$100 | \$100 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Final div. of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1906 | 61 % | \$107 sa. & b. |
| Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited | 9,000 | Tls. 25 | Tls. 25 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Final of 6 1/2 to 1/2 for 1905 | 101 % | Tls. 15 1/2 |
| Hotel Metropole Company, Limited | 7,000 | \$100 | \$100 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Final of 6 1/2 making \$10 | 121 % | \$80 |
| Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited | 10,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | 80 cents for 1906 | 71 % | \$11 buyers |
| Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited | 6,000 | \$50 | \$50 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | \$2 1/2 for 1906 | 61 % | \$37 1/2 |
| Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited | 15,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Final div. of Tls. 3 & bonus Tls. 1 1/2 (old sh.) & div. of 75 cts. & bonus of 1 cts. (new sh.) for 1906 | 71 % | Tls. 10 1/2 sales |
| Do. do. (new issue) | 25,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Final div. of \$2.10 making \$4.10 for 1906 | 81 % | Tls. 63 sellers |
| West Point Building Company, Limited | 12,500 | \$50 | \$50 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | | | \$10 |
| COTTON MILLS. | | | | | | | | |
| Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. | 15,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Tls. 10 for year ending 31.10.1906 | 131 % | Tls. 73 sales |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited | 125,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | \$1 1/2 for the year ending 31.12.06 | 101 % | \$12 |
| International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | 10,000 | Tls. 75 | Tls. 75 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %) | 9 % | Tls. 67 sellers |
| Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. | 8,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Tls. 8 for 1906 | 7 % | Tls. 105 sales |
| Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited | 7,000 | Tls. 500 | Tls. 500 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Tls. 50 for 1906 | 131 % | Tls. 370 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited | 4,000 | \$100 | \$100 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | \$7 for 1906 | 81 % | \$80 |
| Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited | 8,504 | 12/6 | 12/6 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | 1/3 per share for 1905 | 81 % | \$7 sellers |
| Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited | 1,200 | \$10 | \$10 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | \$1 for 1906 | 10 % | \$10 |
| China-Borneo Company, Limited | 50,000 | \$12 | \$12 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 | 121 % | Tls. 58 buyers |
| China Flour Mill Co., Limited | 4,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | 60 cents for year ending 28.2.06 | 61 % | \$91 |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited | 50,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | 80 cents for 1906 | 8 % | \$9 sa. & buyers |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. | 100,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | \$2.30 for year ending 31.7.1906 | 9 % | \$16 1/2 |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited | 25,000 | \$7 1/2 | \$7 1/2 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2.00 for 1906 | 101 % | \$19 buyers |
| Green Island Cement Company, Limited | 200,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | \$1 1/2 for year ending 28.2.06 | 101 % | \$23 buyers |
| Hall & Holtz, Limited | 21,000 | \$20 | \$20 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | \$1.00 for 10 months ending 28.2.06 | 71 % | \$10 |
| Hongkong Electric Company, Limited | 60,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Interim div. of 15/- for 1906 | 10 % | \$220 buyers |
| Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd. | 1,250 | \$100 | \$100 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Interim div. of 18 making \$27 for year ending 31.12.06 | 91 % | \$24 1/2 |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited | 5,000 | \$25 | \$25 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | \$9 for 1905 on 5 shares | 81 % | \$21 buyers |
| Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | 50,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year | 11 % | \$9 buyers |
| Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited | 15,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | First interim dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 | 111 % | Tls. 26 1/2 buyers |
| Maatschappij tot Min-, Bos- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited | 27,000 | Gs. 100 | Gs. 100 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | None | | \$5 buyers |
| Philippine Company, Limited | 67,500 | \$10 | \$10 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Final of Tls. 3 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.06 | 41 % | Tls. 110 sellers |
| Shanghai Gas Company, Limited | 24,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Tls. 6 for 1904 | 151 % | Tls. 38 |
| Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd. | 4,500 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | \$7,000 \$264,638 \$95,562 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,300 £280,938 | \$365 NIL \$20,170 £2,452 | Interim div. of Tls. 5 account 1906 | 111 % | Tls. 118 |